Amalgamation – 1927

WIFE WHITE, HE ASKS DIVORCE

SAN FRANCISCO.— Discovery after 11 years that his wife was white, Isaac Thomas here to file suit for divorce.

Natives refer to the suit as a Rhinelander case (with) "reverse English"

The couple married in 1908 and separated 1919.

Whites Study Rhinelander Case

Los Angeles, Cal., March 4 (ANP) —A society which has as its program the study of sociological and interracial conditions took up the famous Rhinelander's case as a subject of its meeting last week. They reviewed the history of the case and drew conclusions and lessons from its terminations. From their deductions Alice was within her rights and blame was laid at the door of the elder Rhinelander for breaking up the match.

WIFE IS WHITE; GETS DIVORCE

Los Angeles.—Probably the first case in California in which a black American was granted an annulment of marriage because his wife proved to be white, was received before Supreme Judge Warren V. Atkinson, in Oakland, last Friday.

The couple were married in 1908 and separated in 1919 when Thomas told the Court, he discovered that his wife was white. The wife herself, Mrs. Gladys Ocimby Thomas took the stand and testified to the same effect, and then was corroborated in her testimony by her sister Mrs. Abbie Turner.

I am "Scotch-Irish" Mrs. Thomas testified.

Annulment granted", said the Court.

BLACK–WHITE COUPLE TWICE WED; ARRESTED

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., (PCNB.) — A youthful elopement and interracial marriage by which Margaret Hadley, beautiful 17-year-old white girl, became the bride of Joseph C. Braan, 1589 Union street, 18-year-old colored youth, came to an abrupt end recently when the newlyweds were arrested in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hadley, 74 Henry street, whose daughter Margaret was the bride, charged several months ago when the couple were originally married, that Joseph C. Braan, the groom had some Negro blood. The first marriage was subsequently annuled because of the age of the principals, but the couple disappeared a week ago. They were found Thursday in San Diego en route to Mexico where they planned to be married again.

Denies Charges

Isaac N. Braan denied that his son has Negro blood claiming that Joseph is of Spanish, Indian and Malay blood and threatens suit against the Hadleys for damages.

HAS WHITE GIRL WIFE; GOES TO PENINTENTIARY

Two to One Hundred Years

(By the Associated Negro Press)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 20— Herman H. Jackson married a 14 year old white girl in Tia Juana Mexico, where ther are neither restrictions against age nore races. Bringing her back into the states he was arrested here on a statuary offense a minor female. Granted probation on condition he did ont see nor write to the girl, he was freed until he violated this restriction. He was rearrested and given from two to one hundred years in Superior Judge Brunell's court, and sent to San Quentin Penintentiary.

Would Divorce Wife Who Turns Out to Be White

Oakland, Calif., Feb. 11.—Albert Thomas last Friday discovered that the woman he married in 1908 is of the white race, and has entered suit in the divorce court for an annulment on the ground that she deceived him.

The records show that in applying for the marriage license in 1908, the bride gave her race as "Colored."

California.

Japanese Intermarriage

'Tis a strange tale the Pacific Coast News Bureau tells of the intermarriage of the Japanese with colored women in California. Our Reporter on the Coast hails the ban against the picture bride immigration as an ill-wind that is blowing both races good on the other shore. Fifteen thousand more industrious and ambitious Japanese men reside there than there are Japanese women. The Japanese there are colored residents discriminated against more harshly than colored Americans. They are denied legally not only certain school privileges, but property rights and citizenship. So intense has become the quest of these Japanese farmers and business men for mates that they are not only invading each others households but marrying in many instances Afro-American women. Many wealthy subjects of the Mikado have sought this course and become part and parcel of the colored citizenry of California. This is indeed food for thought. It may mean a future co-operation between colored America and Japan now little dreamed of. It may mean that some oriental like Eugene Chon, the West Indian Chinese who was the brains of the Cantonese conquest of China will some day return to Japan to preach a complete concord with the colored people of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The California Japanese are furnishing great food for thought for America.

Interracial Marriage May End in Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14 —A youthful elopement and interracial marriage by which Margaret Hadley, beautiful 17-year-old white girl, became the bride of Joseph C. Braan, 1580 Union street, 18-year-old colored youth, came to an abrupt end recently when the newlyweds were arrested in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hadley, 74 Henry street, whose daughter, Margaret, was the bride, charged several months ago when the couple were originally married, that Joseph C. Braan, the groom, had some Negro blood. The first marriage was subsequently annulled because of the age of the principles, but the couple disappeared a week ago. They were found Thursday in San Diego en route to Mexico where they planned to be married again.

Denies Charges

Isaac N. Braan denied that his son has Negro blood, claiming that Joseph is of Spanish, Indian and Malay blood and threatens suit against the Hadleys for damages.

INTER-RACIAL "LOVE AFFAIR" LANDS COLORED GRID STAR IN JAIL

White Co-ed Admits Love for Colored Youth. Would Marry in Spite of State Law.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 1.— Inglewood, a suburban community adjoining Los Angeles, which advertises as one of its chief attractions, the fact that no Negroes have elected to reside permanently among them, is all agog over the latest inter-racial love affair, that of a prominent and popular 16-year-old high school graduate with a well-known Los Angeles high school football star.

Melville Leighton, former pupil of the Lincoln High School, and a member of the football squad, has been arrested and faces a statutory charge, on a complaint laid before the district attorney by the parents of Virginia. Meyers (white), 911 Hyde Park Ave., Inglewood. The girl is being held by the juvenile authorities.

Admits Her Love

In her statement to Deputy District Attorney Thomas, the girl admitted her love for the colored youth, and said she had been seeing him for about two and one-half months. She said she had driven her car to the school to get Leighton and had been out with him a number of times.

In spite of the existing State law forbidding the inter-marriage of races, Virginia is said to have expressed willingness to marry the youth to save him from prison.

The two were arrested in the girl's automobile on West 35th street last Friday.

Leighton lives at 1284 E. 37th street, Los Angeles.

PARENTS MOVE TO HALT MARRIAGE

INGLEWOOD, CALIF., AUG. 3.—An aftermath to the marriage announcement of Dr. Eugene Nelson of Los Angeles to Helen Lee Worthing, former Follies girl and movie actress in Mexico, this village is all agog over the love affair between Melille Leighton, high school grid star and Virginia Meyers, 911 Hyde Park avenue, a young Caucasian girl.

As a result the former Lincoln High School student has been arrested on a statutory charge filed by the parents of the girl. Meanwhile she is being held by the juvenile authorities.

In a statement to the Assistant District Attorney, Miss Meyers declared she had known Leighton for nearly two months. She said that she had often driven her car to school to meet him and that they had gone out together on several occasions.

In spite of the state law existing which forbids inter-marriage, Virginia has expressed willingness to marry the youth to save him from prison. The two were arrested in the young woman's automobile Friday on W 35th street. Leighton resides at 1284 E 37th street. Los Angeles.

Threaten Suit Over Mixed Marriage

San Francisco, Calif., July 19.—(P.C.N.B.)—A youthful elopement and interracial marriage by which Margaret Hadley, beautiful 17-year-old white girl, became the bride of Joseph C. Braan, 1589 Union street, 18-year-old colored youth, came to an abrupt end recently when the newlyweds were arrested in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hadley, 74 Henry street, whose daughter Margaret, was the bride, charged several months ago when the couple were originally married, that Joseph C. Braan, the groom, had some Negro blood. The first marriage was subsequently annulled because of the age of the principals, but the couple disappeared a week ago. They were found Thursday in San Diego enroute to Mexico, where they planned to be married again.

Denies Charges

Isaac N. Braan denied that his son has Negro blood, claiming that Joseph is of Spanish, Indian and Malay blood and threatens suit against the Hadleys for damages.

WED WHITE MOVIE STAR

DR. NELSON, COLORED, MARRIES HELEN LEE WORTHING, FORMER FOLLIES GIRL WEDS AT TIA JUANA

Hollywood, Cal., July 28, 1927.—"East is East and West is West, but never the Twain Shall Meet," may be true and good in everything but love and war. At least that is the opinion of Miss Helen Lee Worthing, beautiful Hollywood film actress and former Follies girl, as she planned to cinch her recent civil marriage at Tia Juana, Mexico, June 28, to Dr. Eugene Nelson, prominent and wealthy race physician, by repeating the marriage troth with a religious ceremony to be performed this week at Mexico City, D. F.

REV. BENJ. W. SWAIN

Able Pastor of Columbus Ave. A.M.E. Zion Church—Chairman of the Guardian Soldier Contest Board for Free Round Trip to Paris—See Page 7 and Send in Votes for Your Favorite Veteran at Once.

Rumors Fly

Dr. Nelson, Beau Brummel of the local profession, financial backer of Culver City "black and tan" resorts and whose professional clients include a mixture of all nationalities and races with our race in the minority, seems not at all disturbed at the premature release in a Los Angeles daily of the secret marriage and in a personal interview precely shrugged his shoulders and replied: "Well, okay say I have done it. However, the announcement came prematurely. We didn't intend for the story to get out but I think a girl friend of hers told it in New York and the story got out that way. I don't care for any publicity now, but if you will wait I will give you a great story later in the month. We plan to go to New York very soon."

Was Her Physician

It may be recalled by the reader that the P. C. N. B. released a story in April telling of a mysterious attack upon Miss Worthing, at which time she suffered a broken nose and other injuries. Dr. Nelson treated her at the time and it caused some comment that she should call a Colored physician.

Although no record can be found where Miss Worthing has worked at her profession lately, it is said that she is under contract to Universal. She once appeared in "Jaunice Meredith," a Cosmopolitan production with Marion Davies.

INTERMARRIAGE OF RACES WILL STANDARDIZE FACES

Declared Speaker at Annual Convention of Progressive Chiropractic Assn.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 22.—Intermarriage of races in time will bring out a standardized physiognomy, Dr. Arthur W. Jensen recently told the 1500 delegates from 14 western states assembled at the annual convention of the Progressive Chiropractic Association held at the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

Marriage between the races, travel facilities, schools of foreign language, the lowering of racial prejudice were declared by Dr. Jensen as being the chief factors in the trend toward more uniform facial features, he said, with the birth of each child of parents of different races.

Amalgamation – 1927

Colorado.

COL. ANTI-MARRIAGE

KU-KLUX INTRODUCE MEASURE THERE ALSO AGAINST WHITE AND COLORED MARRYING EACH OTHER

Guardian
1-29-27

Denver, Colo., Jan. 28, 1927:—A bill forbidding marriages between the races has been prepared for introduction into the general assembly of this state. The measure, Senator Richard C. Callen announced, is sponsored by the white women's clubs of the state.

A movement is also on foot to have the general assembly enact a law providing for a blood test of all persons desiring to contract marriage in the state.

Colorado Has Bill to Forbid Mixed Marriage

Denver, Colo., Jan. 28.—A bill forbidding marriages between the races has been prepared for introduction into the general assembly of this state. The measure, Senator Richard C. Callen announced, is sponsored by the white women's clubs of the state.

A movement is also on foot to have the general assembly enact a law providing for a blood test of all persons desiring to contract marriage in the state.

Amalgamation - 1927

Connecticut.

HERALD
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

FEB 15 1927

Law on Miscegenation Condemned by Negroes

More than 300 persons attended the second annual Lincoln-Douglas memorial mass meeting given by the New Britain and Plainville branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Sunday in the Union A. M. E. Zion church of this city.

Lewis H. Johnson, president of the local branch, acted as master of ceremonies, Charles S. Morehead spoke on the subject, "Current Events." Lee R. Broaden presented a paper on the life of Abraham Lincoln and Tom Reid Lawrence spoke on the life of Frederick Douglas. John W. Thompson, exalted ruler of Hollywood lodge of Elks, introduced the Honorable George E. Wibecon, past grand exalted ruler of the I. B. P. O. E. W., president of Kings County (N. Y.) Republican club and an executive in the Brooklyn post office, who spoke on "Race Relations and Conditions." Wibecon is a nationally known orator.

Solos were rendered by Mrs. Elizabeth Broaden and Mrs. Mary Hawkins of New Haven. Music was furnished by the combined choruses of the Union A. M. E. Zion church of this city and Redeemer A. M. E. Zion church of Plainville. Eureka lodge 3, K. P., attended in a body. Large delegations from Hollywood lodge, Plainville; Nutmeg lodge, Hartford; Naugatuck Valley lodge, Waterbury, and Electa temple, of the Elks, Plainville, also attended.

Resolutions were introduced condemning the intermarriage laws that have been presented to the state legislature, also the discrimination against negroes of a theater in Hartford. It was urged by the president of the branch that the negroes of this state get together and work for the advancement of the race and that the legislature be informed of the protest against the passing of unfair laws by the body. Benediction was given by Rev. M. N. Greene, pastor of the church.

ANTI MARRIAGE BILL IN CONN. LEGISLATURE

Afro American

1-29-27

Baltimore Md.

NEW YOK.—Promptly upon receipt of news that a law prohibiting intermarriage between Negroes and white people had been introduced in the legislautre of the State of Connecticut, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People communicated with its Hartford and other Connecticut Branches, urging that a vigorous opposition to the proposed law be organized.

The proposed law would impose a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 on persons marrying or performing a marriage in violation of its provisions, or imprisonment for from one to two years.

Introduction of the bill is attributed to influence of the Ku Klux Klan. The N. A. A. C. P. is opposing this measure as it opposes all such anti-marriage legislation on the ground that it not only places the legal stamp of inferiority upon persons of colored descent, but also deprives colored women of legal protection and legal redress.

A number of such bills have been defeated by N. A. A. C. P. opposition in State legislatures during recent years, such bills having been dropped during 1926 in Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

CONNECTICUT'S ANTI-MARRIAGE BILL

Preston News Service

Social fears have at least entered Connecticutt, the "Nutmeg" State, and a nervous member of the General Assembly has introduced a bill to prohibit the inter-marriage of Caucasians and persons of Negro blood. The ambitious bill provides the penalty of a fine of $1,000 to $5,000 or imprisonment of one to two years for the persons who so intermarry, or who perform the ceremony at such a marriage.

Argus

This column has not yet found out who the fear-stricken lawmaker was who is attempting to ring into New England the anti-marriage backwash of Dixie. Perhaps he was some relative or friend of Kip Rhinelander; or maybe, some cyclops who desires to teach the peaceful State of Connecticutt how to improve upon its social customs and laws.

1-28-27

Be that as it may, every social fundamentalist knows that miscegenation laws are merely prototypes of the ostrich whose head is sticking in the sand, save that such laws further aid in the persecution of Negroes, who are thus unprotected from the quasi-marriage gyrations of the "law-abiding" members of the opposite group. The varying population of every state in the South, where such laws abound, is positive proof that miscegenation laws are a new way of sealing up forever the poisoned social desires of the avaricious.

Of course, the bill will fail; but it is well that the spotlight be thrown upon it, that conscientious people may be put on guard against the social thieves who are now infesting unexplored sections of God's country.

Race Intermarriage Ban Blocked In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn.—Three bills introduced in the Connecticut Legislature dealing with racial and religious issues were killed in the House without debate or opposition.

The bills called for the prohibiting of marriage between white and black persons, prohibiting of marriage contracts governing the religious education of unborn children, and for support of civil marriage.

N. A. A. C. P. OPPOSES CONNECTICUT LAW AGAINST INTERMARRIAGE

NTW YORK, Jan. 28—Promptly upon receipt of news that a law prohibiting inter-marriage between Negroes and white people had been introduced in the legislature of the State of Connecticut the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People communicated with its Hartford and other Connecticut Branches, urging that a vigorous opposition to the proposed law be organized.

1-28-27

The proposed law would impose a fine from $1,500 to $5,000 on persons marrying or performing a marriage in violation of its provisions, or imprisonment for from one to two years.

Baltimore, Md.

Introduction of the bill is attributed to influence of the Ku Klux Klan. The N. A. A. C. P. is opposing this measure as it opposes all such anti-intermarriage legislation on the ground that it not only places the legal stamp of inferriority upon persons of colored descent but also deprives colored women of legal protection and legal redress. A number of such bills have been defeated by N. A. A. C. P. opposition in State lagislature during recent years, such bills having been dropped during 1926 in Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Liberator

2-26-27

New York, N.Y.

Amalgamation - 1927

D.C.

HALT MARRIAGE OF CHINAMAN AND COLORED GIRL

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Samuel Moy, 31 years old, a Chinese and Turetta Budd, 29 years old, colored, both of Washington, were refused a marriage license at Rockville, Md., Tuesday, because the clerk of the court was dubious about the legality of their proposed wedding. A state law forbids marriage of whites and Negroes and he was dubious about issuing a license in this case, he said.

Chicago Defender
4-23-27

Amalgamation- 1927

Europe.

JOSEPHINE AND ROLAND

A comparison of the reception by the Negro public of the news concerning Roland Hayes' alleged engagement to an Austrian countess and Josephine Baker's marriage to an alleged count, affords an interesting sidelight on the Afra-merican psychology. When the news was bruited about that the distinguished Negro tenor was to take unto himself a wife of noble and Nordic birth, a wave of disapproval swept over Aframerica. Although it could hardly be considered anyone but Mr. Hayes' business, numerous Negroes were not far from indignation over the unsupported rumor, and some were even concerned enough to state their disapproval in print. Many of the remarks were exceedingly unkind to Mr. Hayes, in that some reference was often made to the alleged predilection of successful Negroes to marry white women (a predilection which Negroes do not condemn if the white woman be of Negro extraction). Had the rumor gained circulation in the white press it is not unlikely that the attitude of the average white editor would have been quite as disapproving as that of most Negroes.

When, however, a Negro woman in the person of Miss Josephine Baker, the pride of the Follies Bergere, is joined in holy matrimony to an Italian count of no particular account, most Aframericans voice satisfaction and register considerable pride in the young lady's acquirement of a title, even though it may be slightly tarnished. Moreover, it is worthy of note that the metropolitan newspapers all played up the news of Miss Baker's marriage with hardly any unkind comments anent the undesirability of a white man marrying a black woman (whom they later termed "Filipino"), while the same newspapers (and many Negroes) were unduly exercised when Jack Johnson married a woman of the so-called Caucasian race. Although this latter incident took place many years before the late war, there is little likelihood that the wave of condemnation would be less widespread and bitter otday in either group.

What appears rather curious is the fact that among a group of people more than half of whom are the offspring of mixed parentage, there should be condemnation of one mixed marriage and applauding of another. Why is it bad for a famous singer to marry a white woman and good for a famous entertainer to marry a white man? There is a question for Freud, Juung, Adler and Watson to ponder over, singly and in unison.

LIKES SON'S MARRIAGE TO NEGRO DANCING GIRL

Father, a Provincial Governor in Italy, Comes of Noble Stock in Sicily

N.Y. World 8/23/27

From The World's Bureau

Special Cable to The World

ROME, June 22.—Peppino Abattino's reported marriage to Josephine Baker, the Negro dancer in Paris, was no surprise to his family here. They knew of the project and approved it. The father is podesta (governor) of a town in Friuli Province, north of Rome. The family came from Sicily and is of an old family of nobility.

"I'm glad of it, for she is a lovely, clever girl and my son likes the kind of life they will lead in the future," the father said. "I don't believe there is any question of her retiring from the stage. I have not met her, but my son has talked much of her since their first meeting in Paris last year. He gave up a job at home to win her nine months ago.

"We don't have any racial feeling over here or in Sicily. Besides, my daughter-in-law is a Creole and no darker than many Southern European women. As to the rumor that they could get a divorce later on if the son thought better of it—that is nonsense. They both know we have no divorce and that the marriage tie and family life are sacred."

The marriage was given wide publicity in Italy, but has aroused no comments except on the bride's talents, beauty and extraordinary success in Paris.

Amalgamation-1927 General

People I Have Met

A VICTIM OF MISCEGENATION

(By R. W. Taylor.)

The article by Dr. Kelly Miller in last week's issue of the Birmingham Reporter stating the unlikelihood that within the near future the American Negro will become absorbed by the dominant race carries me back more than 25 years to an experience which brought me face to face with the tragic consequences to one caught in the meshes of the net of miscegenation. Reporter

I was en route from New York City to Montreal when a woman boarded my train at Troy, N. Y., and occupied a seat directly in front of mine. I thought that I had seen her before; but as I was unable to "place her" I ceased speculating upon who she might be and, as soon as our train pulled out, resumed reading Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution" in which for more than two hours I had been absorbed. 11-12-27

Onward the train thundered up the valley as I poured over the thought-provoking volume which was causing keen discussion on two continents. After the lapse of an hour or more I closed the book to enjoy in silence the beautiful scenery which may be viewed from the car window as the train whizzes through that picturesque and historic country. While contemplating the surpassing beauty of the Lake George region I was awakened from my semi-reveries by a soft, musical voice which uttered in almost rapturous tones, "Isn't this scenery glorious!" Birmingham

Looking up my eyes met the eyes of the lady passenger occupying the seat in front of me.

"Beg pardon," I countered, to be sure that it was her voice I had heard and, if so, that her remarks were intended for me.

"Isn't this scenery glorious?" she repeated.

I readily agreed that it was and as she appeared to be in a communicative mood, continued, "This region is very familiar to you, I suppose?"

She assured me that it was and that she preferred it to any other section of the United States. That she came to love it during her school days at a certain fashionable school for girls when she and other schoolmates visited it every summer for several years. "What supremely happy rays they were, when we rambled through the woods, canoed on the lakes, and sang, and danced, and flirted and dreamed," she said.

"And I venture the guess that many of your girlhood dreams have come true. You seem so very, very happy," I said.

"That's very kind of you," she answered in tones that somehow made me feel that they were tinged with sadness. I was greatly relieved therefore when she changed the subject by saying:

"You seem to be very fond of reading." I admitted that I derived much pleasure from reading and that I formed the habit during my student days at Tuskegee.

"Then you were trained at Tuskegee?"

"I was," I replied.

"That is very interesting. I am glad to meet one from that institution I think that school is doing a great work. Are you now connected with Tuskegee?"

"Yes. I am field representative of Tuskegee."

"A position which necessitates much travel, I suppose."

"Considerable. I am now en route to Montreal, where I am expected to deliver an address on tomorrow."

What a happy coincidence," she said. "I am going to Montreal, too. I wish that I might hear you speak, but I am sure that all of my time tomorrow will be taken."

I thanked her for the compliment, but assured her that she would not miss much by failing to hear me speak as my theme would be the education of the Negro.

From that we gradually drifted into a discussion of the race problem, in the course of which I mentioned a conversation I had had with Mr. Geo. W. Cable, a distinguished southern author then residing in the North. Her face fairly beamed with the mention of his name.

"Ah, you know Mr. Cable, do you? He is from New Orleans, my home. My father knows him well. He is an excellent gentleman. Too bad that a man of his fine literary attainment should be lost to the South. It's too bad."

"Perhaps," said I, "he left the South for professional reasons."

"No, no," she said. "That may have influenced him but it is not the whole story. His soul demands freedom, the kind of freedom a man of his liberal views may not enjoy in the South."

During the lull in the conversation that followed I wondered who this chance companion might be. Because she invited conversation with me and seemed to know something about Tuskegee I assumed that she was a Northern woman of the missionary type; but when she informed me that she was from New Orleans and later paid the South a backhanded compliment for intolerance, I was somewhat perplexed concerning her. But the riddle was soon to be solved, for the unknown lady resumed.

"But I can't help loving the South, with all her faults. It means so much to me. The dearest soul on earth, my mother, is there."

Then followed little by little, with a tear here and a sob there, the moving tragic story of her life. How she was taken from her Negro mother by her white father and educated in a certain fashionable Northern school—how her father lavished money upon her—how after her father's death she made her home with a certain family of excellent social standing—how she was won by the scion of a Northern aristocratic family—how the complexion of the baby which came in due time caused the husband to accuse her of infidelity—how she met the charge by frankly confessing the presence of Negro blood in her veins, and then—separation.

As she ended her story she sighed a great sigh as though she had rid her mind of a burden which threatened to crush her.

What fate befell her in subsequent years I know not, for I never saw her again.

ABOUT MISCEGENATION

A daily newspaper in an editorial (reprinted below in this column) has again confused two issues which should not be confused, and has again brought up a subject which is far better left untouched. In discussing the punishment of a rapist, the editorial seizes the opportunity to expound upon the anti-social tendencies of miscegenation through the fact that the man sentenced in this case for rape happened to choose a dark girl as his victim.

Rape is rape, no matter what the color of the victim, and as such is a crime worthy of the most severe punishment the laws of the commonwealth have provided. No punishment is too severe for the man who despoils womanhood—and the person who stops to attack a child is a creature unfit for association with human beings. And his crime is no worse because the man happens to be of the white race and his victim of another, or vice versa.

Miscegenation is not what it was 200 years ago. White men of America have seen to that. With upwards of 2,000,000 products of miscegenation in this country, all due to the rapacity of the white man and the defenselessness of the dark girl, it is now pure hypocrisy for a white man to talk of the crime of miscegenation. And it would be folly for the black man to second his sentiments. How can a race through whose veins runs the mixture of all bloods that make up this nation set itself up as opposing the mixture? How can we, who have been victims for 300 years, suddenly decide that we are now in positions to demand that the mixing cease? With miscegenation going on at the rate of 200,000 annually, and with the southern states doing the great bulk of this hybridizing and at the same time passing all sorts of anti-intermarriage laws, how can we be expected to join in the hue and cry along with those whom we know are responsible for the condition?

We are for miscegenation. We are for it because it is now an institution too old in America to be done away with by laws. Because it has flourished these centuries without the sanction of law, and through its functioning it has already poured into the virgin blood of centuries of African kings and queens and chieftains the blood of serfs and of convicts of Europe. We are for it because it is the only equalizing influence now left to us—and because we know that all the laws of man will not stop it!

If this rapist was sentenced to 10 years because his victim was black and not simply because he perpetrated the most heinous crime known to man, the attacking of woman, then it would be far better that he be freed at once. If, on the other hand, it was his crime, per se, that occasioned his sentence, then 10 years is far too short. Let us not confuse rape with miscegenation; the first is a crime—the latter is a custom—an American custom, with millions of American citizens as living examples thereof. And if miscegenation is ever to die a natural death, it must have the sanction of every American state—it must be made legal in Georgia as well as in Illinois. If the woman is made eligible for marriage with the man who defiles her, there will be less of the sort of thing that now prevails throughout the South!

The Coming Brown Skin Race

By KELLY MILLER

Four weeks ago, I issued a release on "Amalgamation," in which I endeavored to point out the physical future of the Negro race. Those who still hold this article in mind will recall that I outlined the facts and arranged the arguments upon which is based the conclusion that there is likely to be little further fresh infusion of white blood in Negro veins and that the quantum already absorbed will tend to become more evenly diffused and that the whole race is rapidly tending to uniformity of color and composition. The resulting color after the even diffusion of white blood will be of a gingerbread or saddle colored brown. I estimate that the resulting type will represent a blend of black and white blood on the approximate ratio of four or five to one. The white and the brown are to be the residual racial elements in our American population. The other non-white groups, such as Indians, Mexicans and Mongolians will dwindle away or be absorbed in the two major races.

American Population Divided Into Several Groups

The American population is divided into several more or less distinctified groups, based upon nationality and religion. Native and foreign born, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic indicate well known marks of division. But the white and the non-white groups alone have deep social significance. It is only the non-white group that labors under legal and civil disability. There is no distinction or discrimination to be found anywhere except that based on race and color. The foreigner's disability is only temportry, removable upon nationalization. Anti-miscegenation laws, separate schols, jim-crow cars, segregation and civil discrimination are reserved for the non-white contingency. I have somewhere defined a Negro as a non-white person of African derivation. The other non-white groups, such as the Indian, the Mexican, the Japanese and the Chinese, will be generally bunched with the Negro in civil and legal distinction and discrimination. At present, in some localities, the Indian is classified as white; but this is merely to prevent the two groups from combining and thus giving the white overlord too much trouble.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the legality of separate public schools for the colored race and affirming the right of the State of Mississippi to assign a Chinese citizen to the Negro school is of far reaching import. It implies the future grouping of all the non-Caucasion elements before the law and before public polity. The term colored in the census sense now includes all of these minor non-white races. But as ordinarily interpreted it is limited to the African contingent, better understood as the Negro race.

Amalgamation Would Be The Surest Solution To Race Problem

Amalgamation of all the diverse elements of our cosmopolitan population would indeed be the surest and most expeditious means of solving the race problem. If physical dissimilarities disappeared race prejudice would have left no visible means of support. In the long run it might indeed be wisest for the Anglo Saxon to adopt this method of getting rid of a troublesome and complicating situation. Mr. Stoddard tells us that America would then become mulatto, but even so the white blood would not be very much diluted. If the entire Negro race were to be absolved in the white race, making allowance for reenforcement from European immigration in the meantime, the blend would be something like a sixteenth to one mixture. This composite man would pass for white according to the legal requirements of the most race-mad Southern state.

The White Stand For Physical And Social Separation

But I admit that all of this is pure speculation. The white race which controls the situation has come to the solid attitude that the colored races in all of their divisions must remain physically and socially separated from themselves. This conviction is as firm in the North as in the South. The only difference in the mode of manifestation of this feeling is due to the relativity of numbers in the two sections. Mr. Stoddard has stated the national position with convincing bluntness. Dr. Locke in a rejoinder in the December number of the Forum tells that when he argues for cultural equality he does not mean to advocate social equality or resulting amalgamation, but insists that the Negro as such shall have no handicap placed upon the expression of his genius. Mr. Stoddard is mistaken in the thought that the Negro intelligenstia is deluded with the hope of social equality. The intelligent Negro ought to be credited with ordinary intelligence. However, much he may proclaim social equality in the fireside sense, as the ideal relation of the members of any composite nation, he neverthless knows that the caming sword which guards the forbidden tree is kept keen and bright by the arrogance and intolerance of the socially jealous race. It would be self demeaning to declare himself unworthy of such association. But the wisdom of the fox and the sour grapes still suggest a sound and salutary philosophy.

Booker Washington's remarkable figure of the hand and the fingers underlies all white philanthropy. The interracial conferences which are promising smother working relations, North and South, are based upon the implied acceptance of this separative policy on the part of the Negro participants. President Harding in his famous Birmingham speech, which was elaborated at great pains, and with the widest counsel, lays down the basic proposition that the political and civil equality of the Negro must be based upon the observance of physical and social distance. At the time I made a sharp reply mainly on the ground that Mr. Harding, who was never suspected of profound social erudition, should suddenly assume omniscience, and assure us that the distinction are fundamental, eternal and inescapable.

The two schools of thought on this question are best exemplified by William Monroe Trotter who stubbornly ignores or defies the facts of race difference and Marcus Garvey who is so overwhelmed by them that he yields up the ghost and would flee to some distant continent.

Sensible Negro Will Not Be Carried Away In Either Direction

But the sane, sensible, courageous Negro will not be carried away in the one direction or the other. He finds himself involved in a complicated situation. A white race one hundred million strong has in its midst a brown or browning race of ten millions. Both democracy and Christian demands brotherhood and equality. Opposed to these righteous demands stands the stubborn Nordic temperament which neither democracy nor Christianity seems able to seriously inflame. The weaker element is armed with the law and the gospel; but the plea falls nugatory and dead against the shield of race prejudice. Is there a final hope in religion and democracy or is there not? Our hopes and fears are in balance.

Amalgamation - 1927

ST. LOUIS, MO

Star

MAR 31 1927

Mulattoes, Merging With Whites, Termed 'Vanishing Race' by Editor

Delegate to Urban League Conference Explains Position of Light-Skinned Negro—Accompanied Here by Poet.

Thousands of light-skinned mulattoes, perhaps 10,000 a year or more, are abandoning their status as negroes and merging with the white population, declared Charles S. Johnson today. He is editor of Opportunity, a negro magazine and is here from New York to attend the annual conference of the National Urban League.

In an interview, Johnson based his declaration on an analysis of United States census figures and on the personal knowledge of members of his race.

"The vanishing race," he calls the mulattoes.

"People, I personally know, have disappeared' and are now living as whites," declared the negro editor. 'Every negro has some acquaintances who were once negro and are now white."

"The position is forced upon them," he explained. "It frequently causes embarrassment, especially in the south, for a mulatto who looks like a white man to be seen walking down the street with a woman who is obviously colored.

"These mulattoes are constantly taken for whites, particularly when they journey from their home towns. There is a great temptation to allow themselves to be caught up in the white population when they move to a strange city. Of course, there are many who refuse to 'go white.'

"There are always more mulatto women listed in the census figures than men, for many more men cross over. The ratio is about 110 women to 100 men, which is far in excess of the ratio between the sexes existing in any other group.

Accompanied by Poet.

The editor was accompanied by Countee Cullen, 23-year-old negro poet, who is associated with him on the staff of Opportunity in New York. Cullen will give a recital of his poetry tonight at a session of the National Urban League Conference at Sheldon Memorial, 3646 Washington boulevard.

Cullen has achieved the distinction of having written two books of poetry. "Color" has been out two years, while "The Copper Sun" will soon be issued by Harper & Brothers. He is regarded by critics of both races as one of the leading American poets today.

The young poet was reared in New York, the son of the Rev. Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. He has never been farther south than Louisville, Ky. He is short, dark-brown, a pure-blooded negro.

He was graduated from New York University in 1925 and received a master's degree from Harvard in 1926. He has won numerous literary awards.

Three Favorite Themes.

The three favorite themes of Cullen are adolescent love, race problems and death, the critics say.

Here are three among his best according to Cullen.

"She of the Dancing Feet Sings," from Harper's Magazine, is a bit blasphemous, he fears. He doesn't think his father ever read it.

And what would I do in heaven, pray,
Me with my dancing feet,
And limbs like apple boughs that sway
When the gusty rain winds beat?

And how would I thrive in a perfect place
Where dancing would be sin,
With not a man to love my face,
Nor an arm to hold me in?

The seraphs and the cherubim
Would be too proud to bend
To sing the faery tunes that brim
My heart from end to end.

The wistful angels down in hell
Will smile to see my face,
And understand, because they fell
From that all-perfect place."

"Yet Do I Marvel" is reprinted from Opportunity:

I doubt not God is good, well-meaning, kind,
And did He stoop to quibble could tell why
The little buried mole continues blind,
Why flesh that mirrors Him must some day die.

Make plain the reason tortured Tantalus
Is baited by the fickle fruit, declare
If merely brute caprice dooms Sisyphus
To struggle up a never-ending stair.
Inscrutable His ways are, and immune
To catechism by a mind too strewn
With petty cares to slightly understand
What awful brain compels His awful hand.
Yet do I marvel at this curious thing:
To make a poet black, and bid him sing

Dedicated to Author.

"The Wise," from Harper's, is dedicated to Alain Locke, author of "The New Negro."

Dead men are wisest, for they know
How far the roots of flowers go,
How long a seed must rot to grow.

Dead men alone bear frost and rain
On throbless heart and heatless brain,
And feel no stir of joy or pain.

Dead men alone are satiate;
They sleep and dream and have no weight
To curb their rest, of love or hate.

Strange, men should flee their company,
Or think me strong who long to be
Wrapped in their cool immunity.

The National Urban League, in conference this week at the People's Building, Jefferson avenue and Market street, is a national organization on the inter-racial relations, including persons from both races in its membership. Among those attending the conference here is Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of the league and great-grandson of the William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist of Civil War days.

Health problems, social work and occupational problems have occupied the attention of the conference.

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 29 1927

NOT SO DECADENT, SAYS PAUL MORAND

Author of "Open All Night" Here After Study of Negro in North America

DOUBTS "MELTING POT"

Immigration Quota Scheme Is Wise for U. S., He Thinks

Paul Morand, noted French author who became interested in racial problems during his service as secretary of the French embassies in the Near and Far East, expresses positive disbelief in the ideal of the "melting pot." M. Morand arrived in this country early in February and has just completed a highly selective tour, including Cuba, New Orleans and South Carolina. One of his purposes has been to study the Negro under Western civilization.

"I have seen mixed peoples in many parts of the world," he said, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, "and they are never superior types. Your country has shown both its strength and its wisdom in protecting itself from too much infiltration. I consider your recent im-

FINDS AGNOSTICISM Spreading, but Real Religion Gaining

PAUL MORAND

migration laws, with their quota provisions, a beautiful example of what a country can do to safeguard its own integrity. The trouble with the melting pot, you see, is that the grease comes to the top."

M. Morand is best known in this country as the author of "Open All Night," a book of "types," which made a sensation in Paris and established him as perhaps the most brilliant of the younger realists. He has been widely quoted as holding the belief that Western civilization is in decline, but last night demurred at so flat-footed a statement.

Agrees With the Vatican

"There has been a change since the first years following the war," he said. "The marks of decadence visible there are disappearing. I note the Vatican reports a decline in immorality all over Europe. In France, while disbelief slowly spreads through the mass of the people, religion in the broad fundamental sense is gaining among the elite.

"What makes a great civilization? Unquestionably the high standards of its ethics and morality. It is for this reason I have considered the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Northern civilization as decidedly higher than the Latin. However, declines do come."

M. Morand said his novels published in translation in this country have sometimes been misunderstood, readers supposing that certain passages had been included "for the sake of their immorality." His actual intention, he said, was to uphold morality by showing its reverse in an unfavorable light.

Shocked by Our Drama

"I confess I have been rather shocked at some things I have seen in your theatres and cinemas," he continued. "In 'An American Tragedy' and even in 'What Price Glory' there is a literal, physical portrayal of desire which would not for a moment be tolerated in Paris. It is curious in a country once called puritanical."

The author said he had seen nothing on his American tour to make him doubt that the Negro is capable of unlimited development.

"When we consider the interval separating Pasteur from the monkey, it seems to me the Negro has travelled a long distance in his short contact with Western civilization. Next year I am going to Africa to study the ancestors of these Western Negroes."

M. Morand, is forty and married. This is his second visit to the United States. He got as far west as California and last month visited the Grand Canyon with his friend Paul Claudel, France's new Ambassador to the United States, whom he describes as "the greatest of Catholic poets." M. Morand omitted Chicago from his itinerary and in fact skipped the Middle West entirely. He sails for home April 2.

Friendship and Intermarriage

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Suspecting a slight sympathy on my part toward friendliness between white and colored college students, an American lady told me with some heat that all kinds of friendliness ought to be opposed which might possibly lead to intermarriage.

What is the answer? I can conceive three lines of argument: (1) That the biological evil of intermarriage, between persons similar enough to attract each other, has yet to be scientifically proved; (2) that social intercourse has not in fact increased intermarriage; and that the social gulf in the old South did not in fact prevent the [illegible] children of the two races; (3) that the maintenance of a social cleavage through the heart of the nation and the nation's schools [illegible] insurance against a doubtful evil. Which is right?

H. M. W

Iowa City, Iowa, April 6

Amalgamation -1927

ST. LOUIS, MO

Star

MAR 21 1927

Mulattoes, Merging With Whites, Termed 'Vanishing Race' by Editor

Delegate to Urban League Conference Explains Position of Light-Skinned Negro—Accompanied Here by Poet.

Thousands of light-skinned mulattoes, perhaps 10,000 a year or more, are abandoning their status as negroes and merging with the white population, declared Charles S. Johnson today. He is editor of Opportunity, a negro magazine and is here from New York to attend the annual conference of the National Urban League.

In an interview, Johnson based his declaration on an analysis of United States census figures and on the personal knowledge of members of his race.

"The vanishing race," he calls the mulattoes.

"People, I personally know, have disappeared' and are now living as whites," declared the negro editor. 'Every negro has some acquaintances who were once negro and are now white."

"The position is forced upon them," he explained. "It frequently causes embarrassment, especially in the south, for a mulatto who looks like a white man to be seen walking down the street with a woman who is obviously colored.

"These mulattoes are constantly taken for whites, particularly when they journey from their home towns. There is a great temptation to allow themselves to be caught up in the white population when they move to a strange city. Of course, there are many who refuse to 'go white.'

"There are always more mulatto women listed in the census figures than men, for many more men cross over. The ratio is about 110 women to 100 men, which is far in excess of the ratio between the sexes existing in any other group.

Accompanied by Poet.

The editor was accompanied by Countee Cullen, 23-year-old negro poet, who is associated with him on the staff of Opportunity in New York. Cullen will give a recital of his poetry tonight at a session of the National Urban League Conference at Sheldon Memorial, 3646 Washington boulevard.

Cullen has achieved the distinction of having written two books of poetry. "Color" has been out two years, while "The Copper Sun" will soon be issued by Harper & Brothers. He is regarded by critics of both races as one of the leading American poets today.

The young poet was reared in New York, the son of the Rev Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. He has never been farther south than Louisville, Ky. He is short, dark-brown, a pure-blooded negro. He was graduated from New York University in 1925 and received a master's degree from Harvard in 1926. He has won numerous literary awards.

Three Favorite Themes.

The three favorite themes of Cullen are adolescent love, race problems and death, the critics say.

Here are three among his best according to Cullen.

"She of the Dancing Feet Sings," from Harper's Magazine, is a bit blasphemous, he fears. He doesn't think his father ever read it.

And what would I do in heaven, pray,
Me with my dancing feet,
And limbs like apple boughs that sway
When the gusty rain winds beat?

And how would I thrive in a perfect place
Where dancing would be sin,
With not a man to love my face,
Nor an arm to hold me in?

The seraphs and the cherubim
Would be too proud to bend
To sing the faery tunes that brim
My heart from end to end.

The wistful angels down in hell
Will smile to see my face,
And understand, because they fell
From that all-perfect place."

"Yet Do I Marvel" is reprinted from Opportunity:

I doubt not God is good, well-meaning, kind,
And did He stoop to quibble could tell why
The little buried mole continues blind,
Why flesh that mirrors Him must some day die,

Make plain the reason tortured Tantalus
Is baited by the fickle fruit, declare
If merely brute caprice dooms Sisyphus
To struggle up a never-ending stair.

Inscrutable His ways are, and immune
To catechism by a mind too strewn

With petty cares to slightly understand
What awful brain compels His awful hand.
Yet do I marvel at this curious thing:
To make a poet black, and bid him sing

Dedicated to Author.

"The Wise," from Harper's, is dedicated to Alain Locke, author of "The New Negro."

Dead men are wisest, for they know
How far the roots of flowers go,
How long a seed must rot to grow.

Dead men alone bear frost and rain
On throbless heart and heatless brain,
And feel no stir of joy or pain.

Dead men alone are satiate;
They sleep and dream and have no weight
To curb their rest, of love or hate.

Strange, men should flee their company,
Or think me strong who long to be
Wrapped in their cool immunity.

The National Urban League, in conference this week at the People's Building, Jefferson avenue and Market street, is a national organization on the inter-racial relations, including persons from both races in its membership. Among those attending the conference here is Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of the league and great-grandson of the William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist of Civil War days.

Health problems, social work and occupational problems have occupied the attention of the conference.

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 13 1927

NOT SO DECADENT, SAYS PAUL MORAND

Author of "Open All Night" Here After Study of Negro in North America

DOUBTS "MELTING POT"

Immigration Quota Scheme Is Wise for U. S., He Thinks

Paul Morand, noted French author who became interested in racial problems during his service as secretary of the French embassies in the Near and Far East, expresses positive disbelief in the ideal of the "melting pot." M. Morand arrived in this country early in February and has just completed a highly selective tour, including Cuba, New Orleans and South Carolina. One of his purposes has been to study the Negro under Western civilization.

"I have seen mixed peoples in many parts of the world," he said, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, "and they are never superior types. Your country has shown both its strength and its wisdom in protecting itself from too much infiltration. I consider your recent im-

FINDS AGNOSTICISM Spreading, but Real Religion Gaining

PAUL MORAND

migration laws, with their quota provisions, a beautiful example of what a country can do to safeguard its own integrity. The trouble with the melting pot, you see, is that the grease comes to the top."

M. Morand is best known in this country as the author of "Open All Night," a book of "types," which made a sensation in Paris and established him as perhaps the most brilliant of the younger realists. He has been widely quoted as holding the belief that Western civilization is in decline, but last night demurred at so flat-footed a statement.

Agrees With the Vatican

"There has been a change since the first years following the war," he said. "The marks of decadence visible then are disappearing. I note the Vatican reports a decline in immorality all over Europe. In France, while disbelief slowly spreads through the mass of the people, religion in the broad fundamental sense is gaining among the elite.

"What makes a great civilization? Unquestionably the high standards of its ethics and morality. It is for this reason I have considered the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Northern civilization as decidedly higher than the Latin. However, declines do come."

M. Morand said his novels published in translation in this country have sometimes been misunderstood, readers supposing that certain passages had been included "for the sake of their immorality." His actual intention, he said, was to uphold morality by showing its reverse in an unfavorable light.

Shocked by Our Drama

"I confess I have been rather shocked at some things I have seen in your theatres and cinemas," he continued. "In 'An American Tragedy' and even in 'What Price Glory' there is a literal, physical portrayal of desire which would not for a moment be tolerated in Paris. It is curious in a country once called puritanical."

The author said he had seen nothing on his American tour to make him doubt that the Negro is capable of unlimited development.

"When we consider the interval separating Pasteur from the monkey, it seems to me the Negro has travelled a long distance in his short contact with Western civilization. Next year I am going to Africa to study the ancestors of these Western Negroes."

M. Morand is forty and married. This is his second visit to the United States. He got as far west as California and last month visited the Grand Canyon with his friend Paul Claudel, France's new Ambassador to the United States, whom he describes as "the greatest of Catholic poets." M. Morand omitted Chicago from his itinerary and in fact skipped the Middle West entirely. He sails for home April 2.

Friendship and Intermarriage

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Suspecting a slight sympathy on my part toward ... friendliness between white and colored college students, ... American lady told me with some heat that all kinds of friendli... ness ought to be opposed which might possibly lead to inter... marriage.

What is the answer? I can conceive three lines of argument: (1) That the biological evil of intermarriage, between persons similar enough to attract each other, has yet to be scientifically proved; (2) that social intercourse has not in fact increased intermarriage; and that the social gulf in the old South did not in fact prevent the mulatto problem; (3) that the maintenance of a social cleavage through the heart of the nation and the nation's schools would be a ... insurance against ... doubtful evil. Which is right?

H. M. W

Iowa City, Iowa, April 6

ILLEGAL LAW

As a matter of principle, The Tribune is not favorable to interracial marriages, but does not object whenever the interested parties have counted the cost and are willing to enter the troth for "better or worse." Laws preventing this are contrary to that divine and to that natural inclination. In all of the southern states this law obtained, thus compelling enamoured couples to violate divine command and the moral statutes enacted by these states to protect society. This uncalled for law breeds miscegenation and numberless cases of concubinage so common in every state where such a law exists. The law is not preventing the mixture of races as aimed but simply fosters stigma upon the unfortunate offsprings, many of whom have "passed" and are now enjoying the society of members of the more favored race. Just a few days ago a case of concubinage was presented to the local police court. A white man and colored woman were arrested charged with living together as man and wife. The recorder, in keeping with the law; very justly assessed a fine against them. It developed that it was not the first or second offense. For years this couple has been living together. There is much attachment between them. The unjust law of the state has prevented them from acting according to divine command, thus compelling them to be violators. The law is unwise, and sooner or later, when wiser heads are in control, it and similar statutes will be discarded.

DARK SKINNED POPULATION'S GROWTH FEARED

West Indians Hard Hit by Measure

Panama City, Panama.—The recent passing of the drastic exclusion law by the national assembly, is a forecaster that Panama will not become the interracial country that the last hundred years of immigration has made it. The object of the law is to keep the country for Panamans of the Spanish type. The law excludes Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, natives of the Levant and other people of dark skinned races.

The new law is intended to cut off a sudden prolific increase of an old source of mongrelizing the Race. West Indians have been daily migrating to the isthmus resulting in a growing mixture of the blood; and with the coming of about 25,000 during construction days of the great canal, constituting the sudden increase the more conspicuous presence of African blood and influence became alarming. This forced the passage of the drastic exclusion law.

Following the completion of the canal almost all this 25,000 black population remained, some living in quarters provided by the canal zone government while others went to the Republic of Panama to reside. Not more than a fifth of the number remaining on the isthmus could be employed in the maintenance and operation of the canal. Accordingly, at least 20,000 had to return to their island homes or find employment in Panama. About 15,000 or 18,000 of these decided to remain.

CITIZENSHIP IMPOSSIBLE UNDER NEW LAW

So here they are today, practically double their original number if not more, and in competition with Panama laborers, who resent the intrusion. Panama sees now what it considers was its mistake in not guarding against this in the original treaty. While it is a matter that can never be remedied, its increasing menace to Spanish blood supremacy can at least be mitigated; and the exclusion law in preventing others coming is the method.

Very few of the West Indians who came here during construction days have become citizens of the republic. Panamanos have not encouraged it, and now, since the recent law, it is impossible. However, the law does provide that isthmian-born West Indians are citizens if they remain here until reaching the years of their majority. The United States cannot give them citizenship as Americans for the reason that the Canal Zone is only property leased from Panama.

There are only 60,000 or more West Indians on the isthmus, half of whom are British subjects, and among these are found those who are loudest in expressions of resentiment against the exclusion law. However, this protest was more against the implication of the law than what it actually provided or denied them. They interpreted it to mean that they were undesirable.

Another regulation of the law is that if one returns to his native land for a visit he cannot re-enter the republic. Of course, most of the West Indians have relatives in their old island homes, and some of them are prosperous enough to lay aside a small sum annually until they have accumulated enough to visit the old homestead. But under the law they cannot do this now and return. Besides, not many of them are able, owing to their meager wages and large families, to provide the five balboas for the initial residence tax.

U. S. SALARIES DO NOT EXCEED $85 A MONTH

According to a Canal Zone law, the wage of a West Indian or "silver employee," as he is termed, who works in any capacity for the United States government here, cannot exceed $85 a month. Many of them do not receive that much; in fact, very few are so fortunate. Wages are equally as low for the West Indian in the republic. In a family of five —which is perhaps an average—in the republic the tax would therefore be 25 balboas to begin with and five balboas each year thereafter. They say that they are not able to pay it. They have made an appeal to the British minister.

Black men who once "made the mud fly," as President Roosevelt said of them, now the affliction of dependent old age with its physical aches upon them, seeking the pittance that charity can only give. These aged workers and their descendants are charging the Panamanos with ingratitude. They say that the natives of the Caribbean islands furnished the brawn and endured the hardships necessary in digging the canal, which has been such an economic boon to the Isthmus. They say that a large part of the success of the lottery by which the government to the republic is mostly sustained and from which the great Santo Tomas National hospital was built is due them. Thousands of dollars, when they had more money than they have now—receiving good wages from labor as canal diggers—they spent upon lottery tickets. And even now, when one of them has 50 cents to spare, he purchases a ticket in the hope of some sudden guidance to fortune.

Amalgamation-1927

-:- Amalgamation Again -:-

THE COMING BROWN SKIN RACE

By KELLY MILLER

FOUR weeks ago I issued a release on "Amalgamation," in which I endeavored to point out the physical future of the Negro race. Those who still hold this article in mind will recall that I outlined facts and arranged the arguments upon which is based the conclusion that there is likely to be little further fresh infusion of white blood in Negro veins and that the quantum already absorbed will tend to become more evenly diffused and that the whole race is rapidly tending to uniformity of color and composition.

The resulting color after the even diffusion of white blood will be of a gingerbread or saddle colored brown. I estimate that the resulting type will represent a blend of black and white blood in the approximate ratio of four or five to one. The white and the brown are to be the residual racial elements in our American population. The other non-white groups, such as indians, Mexicans and Mongolians, will dwindle away or be absorbed in the two major races.

Fifteen years ago, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly—"The Ultimate Race Problem"—I made a forecast of this tendency. In my second book—"Out of the House of Bondage"—the same idea is repeated in the chapter on "The Physical Future of the American Negro." The South Atlantic Quarterly for July, 1926, carries an article by me, entitled "Is the American Negro to Remain Black or Become Bleached?" in which the subject is restated and emphasized.

Mr. Herskovitz, in a recent article in the American Mercury, has approached the question from the standpoint of anthropometry and has reached a similar conclusion. A close study of morphology seems to support the facts of external observation. The tendency is plain and unmistakable; the conclusion is obvious. He that has eyes to see, let him see.

DEAN KELLY MILLER.

The American population is divided into several more or less distinctified groups, based upon nationality and religion. Native and foreign born, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, indicate well-known marks of division. But the white and the non-white groups alone have deep social significance. It is only the non-white group that labors under legal and civil disability. There is no distinction or discrimination to be found anywhere except that based on race and color.

The foreigner's disability is only temporary, removable upon nationalization. Anti-miscegenation laws, separate schools, Jim-Crow cars, segregation and civil discrimination are reserved for the non-white contingency. I have somewhere defined a Negro as a non-white person of African derivation.

The other non-white groups, such as the Indian, the Mexican, the Japanese and the Chinese, will be generally bunched with the Negro in civil and legal distinction and discrimination. At present, in some localities, the Indian is classified as white; but this is merely to prevent the two groups from combining and thus giving the white overlord too much trouble.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the legality of separate public schools for the colored race and affirming the right of the State of Mississippi to assign a Chinese citizen to the Negro school is of far-reaching import. It implies the future grouping of all the non-Caucasian elements before the law and before public polity. The term colored in the census sense now includes all of these minor non-white races. But as ordinarily interpreted it is limited to the African contingent, better understood as the Negro race.

Amalgamation of all of the diverse elements of our cosmopolitan population would indeed be the surest and most expeditious means of solving the race problem. If physical dissimilarities disappeared, race prejudice would have left no visible means of support. In the long run it might, indeed, be wisest for the Anglo-Saxon to adopt this method of getting rid of a troublesome and complicating situation.

Mr. Stoddard tells us that America would then become mulatto, but, even so, the white blood would not be very much diluted. If the entire Negro race were to be absolved in the white race, making allowance for re-enforcement from European immigration in the meantime, the blend would be something like a sixteen-to-one mixture. This composite man would pass for white, according to the legal requirements of the most race-mad Southern State.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in one of his series of articles to the Outlook upon his South American travels, recounts a conversation with a Brazilian statesman as to the relative merits of the methods of handling the race problem in Brazil and in the United States.

According to the Latin policy there is no bar to physical and social equality. The Brazilian spokesman was strongly of the opinion that the South American policy would succeed in solving the race problem at an earlier day and in a more satisfactory manner than the Nordic method of physical and social separation. To my best knowledge and belief, this is the only question which Mr. Roosevelt engaged to handle where he dared not venture a positive and emphatic opinion. It may be that the well-known temperate policy of the Outlook accounts for his restraint and caution. However, he left off the conversation where Pontius Pilot did the query as to what is truth; he durst not venture an answer.

But I admit that all of this is pure speculation. The white race, which controls the situation, has come to the solid attitude that the colored races in all of their divisions must remain physically and socially separated from themselves. This conviction is as firm in the North as in the South. The only difference in the mode of manifestation of this feeling is due to the relativity of numbers in the two sections.

Mr. Stoddard has stated the national position with convincing bluntness. Dr. Lock, in a rejoinder in the December number of the Forum, tells that, when he argues for cultural equality he does not mean to advocate social equality or resulting amalgamation, but insists that the Negro, as such, shall have no handicap placed upon the expression of his genius.

Mr. Stoddard is mistaken in the thought that the Negro intelligentsia is deluded with the hope of social equality. The intelligent Negro ought to be credited with ordinary intelligence. However much he may proclaim social equality, in the fireside sense, as the ideal relation of the members of any composite nation, he nevertheless knows that the flaming sword which guards the forbidden tree is kept keen and bright by the arrogance and intolerance of the socially jealous race. It would be self-demeaning to declare himself unworthy of such association. But the wisdom of the fox and the sour grapes still suggests a sound and salutary philosophy.

Booker Washington's remarkable figure of the hand and the fingers underlies all white philanthropy. The interracial conferences, which are promising to smother working relations, North and South, are based upon the implied acceptance of this separative policy on the part of the Negro participants.

President Harding, in his famous Birmingham speech, which was elaborated at great pains and with the widest counsel, lays down the basic proposition that the political and civil equality of the Negro must be based upon the observance of physical and social distance. At the time I made a sharp reply mainly on the ground that Mr. Harding, who was never suspected of profound social erudition, should suddenly assume omniscience and assure us that the distinctions are fundamental, eternal and inescapable.

The two schools of thought on this question are best exemplified by William Monroe Trotter, who stubbornly ignores or defies the facts of race differences, and Marcus Garvey, who is so overwhelmed by them that he yields up the ghost and would flee to some distant continent.

But the sane, sensible, courageous Negro will not be carried away in the one direction or the other. He finds himself involved in a complicated situation. A white race one hundred million strong has in its midst a brown or browning race of ten millions. Both democracy and Christianity demand brotherhood and equality. Opposed to these righteous demands stands the stubborn Nordic temperament, which neither democracy nor Christianity seems able to seriously influence. The weaker element is armed with the law and the gospel; but the plan falls dead against the shield of race prejudice. Is there a final hope in religion and democracy, or is there not? Our hopes and fears are in balance.

There is need of a brand of race statesmanship which transcends any now in operation. Is there wisdom in the race to meet the issues of the race? Undoubtedly the potentiality of it is there, but it needs the quickening power. The first step is to foresee what is ahead of us—a physical and social unity—from which will emerge a race consciousness which will be adequate to the situation whatever is to be our destined end or way.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEC 30 19

CHARLOTTE NOW CONTRIBUTING NEW COLOR QUESTION PHASE

For several years we have been hugging the notion that in one point, at least, there was reason for a great optimism. True enough, youth had been flaming along with a color it had not possessed before. Girls had come to cultivate strange habits. There was a curious exhibitionism. People were talking about the decadence of the home. "Manners," as they used to be understood, had gone definitely by the board. The sexes acted toward one another with a freedom that not long before would have caused sounding scandal. There was evident in social relations a flair for being "tough" as a kind of perverted smartness. But—

It was possible with all this to imagine that a far more dreadful, if superficially concealed, intimacy was passing out of life. Promiscuity at least had no color complex. Even if we were losing something out of the sweetness of life as between whites, we were drawing off definitely from the pig-sty tradition of a sinister old-fashioned habit. One began to see the mulatto eliminated from the South, not as the North imagines him paling till indistinguishable from the white, but bred back toward pure negroid blood. One imagined a new racial respect growing in whites and in negroes alike. But—

Here is a shooting scrape dispatch from Charlotte in which three white men of apparent respectability and three white girls from Gastonia are involved. They were, of course, engaged in a party, but one of the ladies thought that one of her girl friends might be at the home of a certain negro. There they repaired, and in a drunken carnival in which whites and blacks of both sexes were participants, there occurred the fight which has put this sordid disillusionment into the news.

We have thought the agitation over the "joy-ride" evil rather more or less exaggerated and hysterical. But when prominent young business men of Charlotte and Asheville and society girls of Gastonia are caught flat-footed in this kind of pitch, it is time to wonder whether the ranters, rather than charging too much, have sufficiently denounced.

Amalgamation - 1927

SEE KLAN CONSPIRACY IN SPREAD OF ANTI-INTER-MARRIAGE BILLS

New York, March 1.—A conspiracy by the Ku Klux Klan to introduce anti-intermarriage bills throughout the Northern States has been charged by the N. A. A. C. P., which has received reports of such bills newly introduced in three additional States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maine. States previously reporting such bills include Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Michigan, the N. A. A. C. P., has blocked the bills. It expects to block the Massachusetts bill and is fighting them in the other States.

James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary, issued the following statement on the situation:

"Four bills have been introduced in legislatures of Northern States. One of these four bills is directed against the intermarriage of Negroes and whites. The Ku Klux Klan and allied groups are behind these measures. That was proved when Judge Henry A. Grady recently resigned as grand dragon of the Klan of North Carolina and revealed the fact that Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans had sent him four bills for introduction in the legislature, of which this anti-intermarriage bill was one.

Three More States Report Bills

"From Pennsylvania the N. A. A. C. P. has received a telegram from the Editor of the Pennsylvania Guard telling of the introduction of such a bill there; from New Jersey Dr. A. Thompson, president of the Plainfield Branch, reports one; from Maine press reports tell of it.

"In all States where it has branches the N. A. A. C. P., is urging them to form committees to call upon their State Senators and Representatives and see to it that the bills are killed in committee. This action has proved effective in Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and Rhode Island and we confidently expect that the bills will be blocked in Massachusetts and the other states also.

"Colored people in States where such bills have not yet been reported should watch their legislatures closely. Such bills can only pass if they are rushed through secretly. They cannot pass if colored citizens will take concerted action to prevent. The danger lies in the introduction of such a bill without the knowledge of the colored citizens, and in its perhaps being passed without their having had warning and opportunity to block it.

"Those bills are a vicious slur upon the Negro's standing as man and citizen. WATCH YOUR LEGISLATURE. REPORT AT ONCE BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, if such a bill is introduced in your State. Remember that if these bills are once on the statute books of your state, you may never get them off again!"

KLAN CONSPIRACY SEEN IN SPREAD OF ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE BILLS

New York, Feb. 28.—A conspiracy by the Ku Klux Klan to introduce anti-intermarriage bills throughout the Northern States was charged today by the N. A. A. C. P., which has received reports of such bills newly introduced in three additional states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maine. States previously reporting such bills include Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Michigan, the N. A. A. C. P. has blocked the bills. It expects to block the Massachusetts bill and is fighting them in the other states.

James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, issued the following statement on the situation:

"Four bills have been introduced in legislatures of Northern States. One of these four bills is directed against the intermarriage of Negroes and whites. The Ku Klux Klan and allied groups are behind these measures. That was proved when Judge Henry A. Grady recently resigned as Grand Dragon of the Klan of North Carolina and revealed the fact that Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans had sent him four bills for introduction in the legislature, of which this anti-intermarriage bill was one.

"From Pennsylvania the N. A. A. C. P. has received a telegram from the editor of the Pennsylvania Guard telling of the introduction of such a bill there; from New Jersey Dr. A. Thompson, president of the Plainfield branch, reports one; from Maine press reports tell of it.

"In all states where it has branches the N. A. A. C. P. is urging them to form committees to call upon their state senators and representatives and see to it that the bills are killed in committee. This action has proved effective in Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and Rhode Island and we confidently expect that the bills will be blocked in Massachusetts and the other states also.

"Colored people in states where such bills have not yet been reported should watch their legislatures closely. Such bills can only pass if they are rushed through secretly. They cannot pass if colored citizens will take concerted action to prevent. The danger lies in the introduction of such a bill without the knowledge of the colored citizens and in its perhaps being passed without their having had warning and opportunity to block it.

INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES DISAPPROVED

French Scientist Declares Bloods Of Different Races Not Adapted To Intermixture.

NEW YORK, Jan., 19.— (Special release) America, the melting-pot of races, is doomed to become a land of pigmies, giants, or physical monstrosities, according to the theory of Dr. Berillon, French expert on eugenics We read in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune:

"In an iterview published in Paris, Dr. Berillon declared that his investigations have shown that normal health of husband and wife can not alone assure perfect progeny, but that on the contrary two perfectly healthy persons, free from inherited taints or acquired disqualifications, may have malformed or defective child-

"This phenomenon of eugenics Dr. Berillon attributes to the fact that bloods of different races are not sympathetic and may not be adapted to intermixture. he does not go so far as to say that persons of differing nationalities should not wed, though he thinks that habits and customs ingrained in different peoples may have much with the approves of interracial marriages Thus, according to his theory, not only should races of different color abstain from inter-marriages, but Nordics should not wed Latins, and Semites should avoid connubial relations with Ayrians. About the only possible way to determine whether a love match is eugenically safe, according to Dr. Berillon, is for a couple who feel themselves falling under the influence of the ardent passion to go the nearest hospital, have their blood extracted and mixed in equal proportions and chemically tested. If the test proves favorable, it will then be time to wed."— Literary Digest.

ANTI MARRIAGE BILLS FLOOD LEGISLATURES

N. A. A. C. P. Warns Against Hostile Measures Backed By K. K. K.

LATEST BILL IN THE MICH. LEGISLATURE

Place To Halt Bad Bills Is In Committee Says Johnson

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today sent out a general warning of attempts throughout the North to enact bills inspired by the Ku Klux Klan, which would prohibit intermarriage of white and colored people.

The latest such bill is reported from Michigan by H. A. Lett, Chairman of the Legal [illegible] Committee of the Licensing Branch. The Michigan bill discriminates not only against the Negro but against Japanese, Chinese and Turks. Mr. Lett reports that such a bill has been introduced in the Michigan legislature for the past 8 years, being always defeated. N. A. A. C. P. Branches throughout New England States are fighting similar legislation.

Secretary James W. Johnson Said Today

"The N. A. A. C. P. has always resolutely opposed such legislation because: 1st. It believes that marriage should be a matter of individual choice between persons eligible to enter the marriage contract under the general laws of the lands. 2nd, That the Negro cannot in self respect consent to have himself written down in law as something outside and beneath the human race; 3rd, That every anti-intermarriage law sweeps away from colored girls and women the protection, legal recourse and remedy where white men are concerned, to which, they as well as all other girls and women, are entitled; 4th, that the enactment of such laws does not stop intermixture but sets the stamp of legal approval upon concubinage, bastardly and the degradation of colored women deprived by law of the protection of matrimony.

"The N. A. A. C. P. has repeatedly stopped such bills. It has stopped them in Ohio, in Michigan, and recently in Rhode Island. The place to stop those bills is in committee. Colored people should watch their state legislature.

SEE KLAN CONSPIRACY IN SPREAD OF ANTI-INTER-MARRIAGE BILLS

New York, March 1.—A conspiracy by the Ku Klux Klan to introduce anti-intermarriage bills throughout the Northern States has been charged by the N. A. A. C. P., which has received reports of such bills newly introduced in three additional States. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maine. States previously reporting such bills include Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Michigan, the N. A. A. C. P., has blocked the bills. It expects to block the Massachusetts bill and is fighting them in the other States.

James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary, issued the following statement on the situation:

"Four bills, have been introduced in legislatures of Northern States. One of these four bills is directed against the intermarriage of Negroes and whites. The Ku Klux Klan and allied groups are behind these measures. That was proved when Judge Henry A. Grady recently resigned as grand dragon of the Klan of North Carolina and revealed the fact that Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans had sent him four bills for introduction in the legislature, of which this anti-intermarriage bill was one.

Three More States Report Bills

"From Pennsylvania the N. A. A. C. P. has received a telegram from the Editor of the Pennsylvania Guard telling of the introduction of such a bill there; from New Jersey Dr. A. Thompson, president of the Plainfield Branch, reports one.. from Maine press reports tell of it.

"In all States where it has branches the N. A. A. C. P., is urging them to form committees to call upon their State Senators and Representatives and see to it that the bills are killed in committee. This action has proved effective in Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and Rhode Island and we confidentlv expect that the bills will be blocked in Massachusetts and the other states also.

"Colored people in States where such bills have not yet been reported should watch their legislatures closely. Such bills can only pass if they are rushed through secretly. They cannot pass if colored citizens will take concerted action to prevent. The danger lies in the introduction of such a bill without the knowledge of the colored citizens, and in its perhaps being passed without their having had warning and opportunity to block it.

"Those bills are a vicious slur upon the Negro's standing as man and citizen. WATCH YOUR LEGISLATURE. REPORT AT ONCE BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, if such a bill is introduced in your State. Remember that if these bills are once on the statute books of your state, you may never get them off again!"

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Mixed Population Develops.

In our negro city population scientists have discovered that there is a marked tendency of dark men to marry lighter women. As a consequence the daughters of the present generation will be darker than their mothers, and if this process continues for any length of time, without any influx of white blood, there will result a constant darkening of our colored population. On the other hand, Indian half-blood girls are much more liable to marry white men than Indian men are liable to marry white women, causing a gradual absorption of the Indian population among the whites and a constantly increasing amount of white blood in the Indian population. It is only when the two sexes cross at random without any preference one way or another that a true mixed population develops, such as exists in Central and South America, for example.

MISCEGENATION BILLS.

A curious feature of aborted legislation in many of the Eastern and Northern States is the introduction of bills in the various legislatures forbidding the intermarriage of blacks and whites. Last year such a bill was introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Webb of Poughkeepsie, making the marriages of whites and Negroes felonies, but it died in the Senate. This year in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, similar measures have been introduced, only to meet with the same fate.

It would be curious to know the agency that instigates the offering of such bills when there does not appear to be any amount of public sentiment behind them. In the case of the bill offered in New York, it was thought at the time that it was prompted by the Rhinelander case, and another marriage of a sixteen year old girl at Dutchess Junction to a Negro laborer. But outside of these two cases the few unions that annually occur between whites and blacks are regarded with indifference by the members of both races not immediately concerned. As a fact, it would seem that intermarriage of the two races is less frequent than twenty-five years ago, despite the fact that they mingle more freely than was possible at that time.

In Massachusetts the miscegenation bill was taken more seriously than in some of the other States, it being fought vigorously by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under the leadership of Butler R. Wilson, president of the Boston Branch. Perhaps the most telling argument advanced against the measure was a statement submitted by Moorfield Storey, National president of the association and an eminent lawyer, in which he said:

> "If there is any objection to unions between the two races, a bill to forbid marriage is not the way to prevent it. All through the South the races mix, as is shown by the number of mulattoes, and that they naturally come together is shown by the multitude of descendants from such relations. They will continue to do so, and no law will prevent it. It is certainly better that their relations should be legal, and that the colored woman should have the same protection which is given to her white sister than that she should be at the mercy of the white seducers Such a law as is proposed is a long step backward and downward, and it would be a disgrace to Massachusetts, if it is not defeated overwhelmingly."

Miscegenation, whether forbidden or sanctioned by the statutes, has existed in many States, especially south of Mason and Dixon's line, since the first arrival of Africans in this country. This was recognized by the laws of Maryland as far back as 1681, as told by Dr. George F. Bragg, in his "Men of Maryland." when an act was passed making children born of white women and black men free. Later laws forbade the marriage of whites to black or mulatto slaves. Major John Powell, head of the Anglo-Saxon club movement in Virginia is authority for the statement that miscegenation has gone so far in that State, that a large percentage of the white population is allied to the Negro race. The late Ben Tillman told the South Carolina legislature once, that if it lessened the pecentage of Negro blood that allowed one to be classed as white, it would affect the first families in the State. In Louisisana the parish registers were burned in some parishes, to prevent any awkward revelations as to the classification by color of the ancestors of those of the present generation, who are rated as white

Miscegenation has progressed so far in the mixing of the races in this country that the passage of any further laws on the subject would be a case of locking the stable door after the horse has gone. This is especially so in the South, if we are to accept the testimony of opponents of the practice of racial mixing. Instead of more anti-miscenation laws in the various States, there should be one marriage and divorce law for the whole country, wiping out all color discrimination on this subject and regulating the whole matter of marriage and divorce on the basis of equal and exact justice, irrespective of sex or color. This would do more to wipe out unlawful miscegenation than all the diverse laws that State legislatures could pass on this subject.

Amalgamation- 1927

Georgia.

This Clipping From

DAWSON, GA. NEWS

SEP 6 1927

Carter Jr.
Atlanta

SEP 9 1927

SEP 1927

NEW LAW ENFORCES RACIAL INTEGRITY

PROHIBITS INTER-MARRIAGE OF RACES, AND REQUIRES A STATE CENSUS.

The racial integrity act passed at the recent session of the general assembly provides that there shall be filed in the state registrar of vital statistics, under the state board of health, a census of the racial composition of all persons in the state.

One provision of the bill is that "it shall be unlawful for a white person to marry any save a white person," violation of which is a felony punishable by not less than one nor more than two years in the penitentiary. A "white person" is described as "only persons of the white or caucasian race who have no ascertainable trace of either negro, African, West Indian, Asiatic Indian, Mongolian, Japanese or Chinese blood in their veins."

It is further provided in the new law that no ordinary shall issue a marriage license until receiving a report on the application from the registrar of vital statistics. In the event the report shows one of the persons white and the other applicant colored the ordinary shall refuse to execute the license.

The bill further provides that marriage certificates, after the ceremony has been performed, shall be signed by the officiating minister and returned to the state registrar of vital statistics.

The measure was introduced by Representative Davis, of DeKalb county.

SURPRISING GEORGIA
(From Baltimore Evening Sun)

The Georgia Legislature has enacted a marriage law so extremely complicated that the State Health Department, which is to enforce it, has had to refer it to the Attorney-General for an explanation, and no attempt has yet been made to put it into effect. It provides, among other things, for the registration of every human being in the State according to pedigree.

Now this is one of the most difficult things in the world to do correctly, as is well known to anyone who has tried to establish a pedigree for a dog, or a bull or any other animal. The object of the measure is to prevent intermarriage between whites and Negroes, but the trouble all falls upon the whites. All a Negro has to do is to admit that he is a Negro and he is immediately fixed up. But the white must prove that he is white, which is a complicated and vexatious business. Moreover, it may be a dangerous business, since failure to furnish correct information is made a felony. Altogether, it is one of the most savage laws relating to marriage ever enacted.

Yet, we are informed,

> Such a measure is absolutely necessary in Georgia, according to its advocates, if white blood is to be kept pure.

We hear this with mild surprise. We had labored under the impression that white people in Georgia are opposed to marrying Negroes. We had no idea that savage laws are required to prevent them from doing so.

"Surprising Georgia"

Of the new Georgia marriage law, the Baltimore Evening Sun has the following to say:

The Georgia legislature has enacted a marriage law so extremely complicated that the state health department, which is to enforce it, has had to refer it to the attorney general for an explanation, and no attempt has yet been made to put it into effect. It provides, among other things, for the registration of every human being in the state according to pedigree.

Now this is one of the most difficult things in the world to do correctly, as is well known to anyone who has tried to establish a pedigree for a dog, or a bull or other animal. The object of the measure is to prevent inter-marriage between whites and Negroes, but the trouble all falls upon the whites. All a Negro has to do is admit that he is a Negro and he is immediately fixed up. But the white must prove that he is white, which is a complicated and vexatious business. Moreover, it may be a dangerous business, since failure to furnish correct information is made a felony. Altogether, it is one of the most savage laws relating to marriage ever enacted.

Yet, we are informed,

Such a measure is absolutely necessary in Georgia, according to its advocates, if white blood is to be kept pure.

We hear this with mild surprise. We had labored under the impression that white people in Georgia are opposed to marrying Negroes. We had no idea that savage laws are required to prevent them from doing so.

The ordinaries of Georgia do not pretend to understand the new marriage law in all its details, but the Baltimore Sun's editorial is certainly not an effort to help anybody to understand the law. It has all the earmarks of what is commonly called a "dirty crack." It thumbs its nose at Georgia maliciously because there happen to be degraded people of both races in the state who yield to the impulses of miscegenation. The intent of the law, however, savage it may be, is to define in terms of race, the offspring of these illegal unions, so that racial integrity, white or black, may be preserved. The law was put upon the books, as many others are, because somebody got hysterical with fear that unless such a law was enacted, white supremacy would fade. As with most laws pretending to regulate sex matters, it will do little good. The same energy, the same expense, devoted to education would go much farther towards stopping miscegenation. — Macon Telegraph.

Atlanta, Ga. CONSTITUTION

SEP 10 1927

RACIAL INTEGRITY BILL LACKS FUNDS; RULED WORTHLESS

Enforcement of the racial integrity bill passed by the legislature at its recent session, will not be possible until the legislature meets again and provides appropriations to meet the expenses incurred in the enforcement of the new law, according to a ruling made Friday by T. R. Gress, assistant attorney general. The ruling was made at the request of the state department of health.

On examination of the provisions of the bill which require the registration of all people of the state for classification as to race and color, it was found that more than $300,000 would be necessary to paying the expenses of the clerks needed to carry out this task. The board of health asked the attorney general for a ruling and this ruling will be the guide of the board unless the supreme court reverses the ruling of the assistant attorney general.

Amalgamation - 1927

Race 'Purity' Law Passed in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2.—A bill intending to prevent the marriage of any white person in the state of Georgia to one whose blood has African strain has been passed in the last state legislature and signed by Governor L. G. Hardman.

This has been a law in Georgia for many years, but Representative James Davis, author of the bill, stated that the old measure needed "new teeth" to keep mulattoes from coming over the color line.

Enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the state health department's vital statistics bureau. It requires that the state health officer prepare printed forms for registration of every citizen, "whereupon shall be given the racial composition of such individuals in so far as obtainable so as to show in what generation such admixture occurred."

When any person shall apply for a marriage license the clerk is required to refer to these registration forms before issuing the paper. If the necessary forms are not on file in his county he must write to the state registrar, and if not in the state he must write for information to the sate and county in which the applicant was born.

In no case is he given authority to issue the license until this information is at hand. After ten days, unless he has proof of the racial purity of both applicants, he can refuse the license.

The bill is intended to bar miscegenation in Georgia in theory only, some claim. To substantiate their point they contend that the law will only protect white men who have "Colored families on the side." Concubinage, which is almost an established institution throughout Georgia will flourish under this new measure, others say.

"It leaves women of our Race at the mercy of white men, who, by their present status under the state laws, are helpless to demand protection and a name for their offsprings," declared a prominent Georgian. "White men who are prominently known in Atlanta have reared families by Colored women and the children from these unions bear the father's name, yet the child has absolutely no claim to the estate of his father in case of death. The Davis bill will make a greater gap."

The state of Virginia passed a similar law a year ago, but state health authorities declare that marriages have decreased to an alarming degree. "Rather than have their racial antecedents brought up for public discussion a great number of white couples marry in bordering states and come back to Virginia to live," said a state health officer. "They fear that African blood may be detected in the family tree and cause them much embarrassment."

GEORGIA PASSES LAW TO ENFORCE RACIAL PURITY

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29.—[Special.]—Registration of all persons in Georgia with a view to keeping a state record of their racial antecedents, is required by a law passed at the last session of the state legislature and just signed by Gov. L. G. Hardman.

The bill is intended to prevent the marriage of any white person in the state to one whose blood has negro strain, and its provisions delay marriages as long as ten days.

Such a measure is absolutely necessary in Georgia and all over the nation, according to Representative James Davis, the author, if white blood is to be kept pure and the white man to rule this country. In addresses to the legislature Davis pointed out that the fall of all great countries of the world has been due to intermarriages of the superior and the inferior races. His bill is intended to bar miscegenation in Georgia.

Enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the state health department's vital statistics bureau. It requires that the state health officer prepare printed forms for registration of every citizen. "Whereupon shall be given the racial composition of such individuals in so far as obtainable, so as to show in what generation such admixture occurred."

When any person shall apply for a marriage license, the clerk is required to refer to these registration forms before issuing the paper. If the necessary forms are not on file in his county, he must write to the state registrar, and if not in the state he must write for information to the state and county in which the applicant was born.

A LAW TO ENCOURAGE FORNICATION AND ADULTERY

The Georgia Legislature at its recent session passed a law that will do more to encourage fornication and adultery among the people than it will contribute to race purity, in that it will make marriage far more difficult of accomplishment.

What the legislature had in mind, or what evil it was seeking to remedy puzzles every student of common sense and sober judgment. Every time the legislature meets, it messes up the marriage laws of our state. The laws of the state have always prohibited inter-marriage between the races, and that is as far as common sense will permit the law to interfere with the personal liberty of the individual. The Legislature then came along and required five days public notice before marriage, in order to protect the institution of matrimony, and to make marriage respectable and dependable; and to shut off fake and irresponsible marriages. The last Legislature came along, over the protest of the Christian sentiment of the state, and struck down this protection to the home and public morals, by waiving this common sense notice as to all persons twenty-one years old. The same Legislature, in the same session, passed a law making it impossible for anybody to marry without ten days notice, or more.

This law proposes to do that which is mentally and physically impossible—that is, base the right to marry upon blood tests. The ordinaries of the counties are required to ascertain what is the mixture of the blood of white persons who apply for license to marry before he issues the license. He must satisfy himself to a mathematical certainty that no taint of Negro blood is in the blood of either contracting party.

Mankind is a brotherhood, with God as a common Father, all of one blood; and science has not yet discovered a test by which man can differentiate between the blood of a common family.

This law was not intended to regulate marriage among Negroes, for it takes no test to establish their racial identity. Then, it only applies to white people, and the county ordinaries will have to keep a high priced surgeon and chemist in their offices to operate on the whites, and make blood tests, in order to qualify them for holy wedlock.

But, the absurdity of the law is the impossibility of its enforcement. Georgia's 3,500,000 people must register at a cost of $1,050,000.00. It will take one thousand officers ot enforce the law. The ordinaries are required to go outside of the state to investigate the ancestral lineage, when their pedigree is not of record in the state. During this period of embarrassment, the applicants must remain in single cussedness, or adopt the common law immoral practice. If the ordinary is in doubt, and declines to issue the license, the couple must live in adultery, or commit fornication and suppress their divine love for matrimony, or go to some other state. You may go to court and take out mandamus to force the ordinary to act, but the burden of proving race purity will rest upon the applicants, and if you fail in your effort, you are adjudged "a nigger" the balance of your life, and must wear the American curse all of your days.

This law will be held for white folks, but no terror to Negroes. The Attorney General estimates that the initial cost of establishing the law will be $500,000.00, more or less. But, the Legislature made no provisions for its enforcement, and the governor should have vetoed it as a patriotic duty.

This law will drive people from the state, make marriage more difficult, undermine the sanctity of the home, and bring all laws into disrepute. It is a fool law, and is the product of misguided sentiment, that destroys the very aim it seeks to safeguard.

The enforcement of this law will be like enforcing the national prohibition law—a failure. The people are sick and tired of unreasonable and unconstitutional invasions of their personal rights. Bad laws bring all law into disrepute Whom man shall love and choose to marry can no more be controlled by legislation, than good morals can be controlled by enactment of law.

Ga. Marriage Law Foolish

Dalton Citizen (White) Says It Has

EARMARKS KOO-KOOISM

Thinks It a Reflections on Sense of White Citizens

Washington, Sept. 26—The Dalton (Ga.) Citizen (white) published at Dalton, Ga., in commenting upon the new marriage law, enacted by the Georgia legislature, says: "The new marriage law, passed by the last legislature, is a dead letter. The lawmakers forgot to make an appropriation for its enforcement.

"Of all the fool pieces of legislation we ever ran across, this tops the list. It has the earmarks of Koo-Kooism plastered all over it. If carried out and put in force it would give employment to a new crop of office holders and would cost the state about $300,000 to begin with. And for what? To keep our white people from marrying Negroes, Hindoes, Dagoes, Japanese, Chinese and Mexicans. Great Scott! Has it come to the point where white people have to be restrained from marrying aliens of all kinds, by law? What a serious reflection on the marrying sense of the white people of the state".

RACIAL INTEGRITY BILL LACKS FUNDS; RULED WORTHLESS

Enforcement of the racial integrity bill passed by the legislature at its recent session, will not be possible until the legislature meets again and provides appropriations to meet the expenses incurred in the enforcement of the new law, according to a ruling made Friday by T. R. Gress, assistant attorney general. The ruling was made at the request of the state department of health.

On examination of the provisions of the bill which require the registration of all people of the state for classification as to race and color, it was found that more than $300,000 would be necessary to paying the expenses of the clerks needed to carry out this task. The board of health asked the attorney general for a ruling and this ruling will be the guide of the board unless the supreme court reverses the ruling of the assistant attorney general.

Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal

SEP 15 1927

"Racial Integrity" Measure Muddle State Marriage Laws

BILL CREATES COMPLICATED SITUATION, LEGALITY OF ACT QUESTIONED.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8.—Marriage regulations, according to law in Georgia, are all up in a muddle. The State Board of Health is up in the air over the imposition of a new expense of $300,000 a year with no funds provided to meet it.

The governor doesn't know just how best to deal with a very complicated situation or what effect the whole thing will have on the state if a new law is put into operation. Three official sources doubt that there is any practical way to put the law in question into operation at all, and if it should be that there is any real justified reason to be accomplished by it that would be worth the cost to the people or the cost of $300,000 a year.

It all comes about because of the passage by the general assembly of the so-called "racial integrity" bill by Representative J. C. Davis of DeKalb, which is understood to have been one of the Ku Klux Klan bills, and which Representative Davis insists the State Board of Health is required by law to put into operation at once. The law became effective immediately upon approval by the

Legality of Act Questioned

In that connection it is understood that Governor Hardman did not understand the provisions of the bill, or the complications it would create, when he signed it. Now there is a serious question raised as to the constitutionality of the bill, while the direct opinion has been received from the registrar of the vital statistics division of the Virginia health department, where a somewhat similar law is in operation, that it is entirely impractical and full of dangers, as the Georgia law was passed. In Virginia the law is an optional one, while in this state it is mandatory, and so tightly drawn that it makes public officials subject to impeachment for not enforcing it.

The basic requirement of the measure is a parentage and racial record of every man, woman and child in Georgia, to be taken by registrars to be appointed by the State Board of Health, and for which a fee of 30 cents must be paid by every person in the state for the record being taken. One view taken of the new law is that this is the means of creating an army of state jobs to be filled by people to be selected by those who had the bill passed.

Causes Grave Concern

There are, though, two other features of the situation which are causing very grave concern. First, so far as the state officially is, matter of an enormous expense for its enforcement and operation; second, the effect it will have upon the whole population of the state, and th e shadow of doubt it will cast upon every marriage in the state, which alone will have the effect of driving people into the bordering states to be married, whether they want to or not.

The old law of Georgia prohibited intermarriage of races where there was a one-eighth tinge of blood. This new law prohibits it where there is "any ascertainable trace" of the blood of African, West Indian or Asiatic Indian" blood, and bars "all descendants of any person having either," or any mixture thereof.

It is not this, though, which places the excessive burden upon the state, it is the requirement, which is made mandatory throughout the law by the use of the word "shall," that the state board of health take an individual census of the population of the state, make up a separate card record of each person, in duplicate; that it prepare and distribute one set of records; that the board also provide every county in the state with the legal forms on which applications for marriage license shall be made; that ordnaries in the state, when an application is filed, hold up the license until the application can be compared by the state board, verified, and returned to the ordinary when, if correct, the license shall be issued. The law makes it a misdemeanor for any person in the state to decline to give the registrars the prescribed information, and that it shall be a succeeding misdemeanor each time the information is reqquested and declined. It requires solicitors general and the attorney general of the state to bring prosecutions, and make it a ground of impeachment for them to fail to prosecute.

Fee of 30 Cents Charged.

A fee of 30 cents for each registration is provided, of which 15 cents goes to the state board of health, as provided in the bill, and 15 cents to the registrar, the fee to be paid by al registered and to whom a receipt is issued for the fee. In cases where the individual fails to pay the fee, through inability or other cause, the state board of health is required to pay the registrar 10 cents for each such registration.

Following are official figures obtained today, from an estimate made for the state of the cost of putting the "racial integrity" law into operation.

Printing six and a half million record cards and filing, to cover the three million population in duplicate, and allow for changes and additions, $25,000.

Filing equipment for handling the records, $12,000.

Typing the records and classifying for filing, would take one clerk, working 10 hours a day, 44 years, or 44 clerks one year. At the rate of $75 per month for the service, $39,-600.

Verifying, sorting, clasifying according to race and age and sex, and filing, $118,000. It would require three times as many clerks on this as on the preceding item.

Typewriters, desks and office equipment, $40,000.

Classification, distribution, etc., to the counties of the state, $100,000.

Total cost, $299,000. The number of people employed would be a minimum of 125 at the state department, exclusive of the field registrars.

Statistics have been obtained showing that it cost the United States government in 1920, $15,000,000 to take the census. Georgia has 2.7 per cent of the population cevered in that census, which figures a cost of $420,000 for taking the census of this state, which is the identical work the state board of health would have to do.

The effect on the person of this new law, is directly contrary to the provisions of the Rosser law, at the same session, which sought to do away with the five days delay in obtaining a marriage license by persons 21 years of age or over. The average fast time a marriage license could be obtained under the new law will be seven to eight days. The bill itself, in one of its provisions, figures 10 days.

Representative Davis, who was anthor of the law in the house—the bill was passed in the senate as one of those last night enactments in the period of rush and little or no attention—has contended th at the law can be put into operation, and a start must be made on it by the state board. The attorney general has held that it is not a health law and expenses can not be paid out of any of the health appropriations. The suggestion was made that it be paid out of the contingent fund, but the attorney general's department rules that is illegal. A warrant was requested by the board of health, in order to bring the matter to a head, for $10,000. This the governor declined on the ground that it would be contrary to law.

RACIAL INTEGRITY BILL DEAD LETTER

Impossible to Enforce New Registration Law Because Legislature Made No Appropriation.

The racial integrity bill, passed by the general assembly at the recent session and signed by Governor L. G. Hardman, cannot be put into effect because its operation will cost $300,000 and no appropriation was made for this expense, it was definitely decided Wednesday afternoon at a called meeting of the state board of health.

The decision was reached following a ruling from the attorney general's office which set out that if the fees were collected they would be required to go into the general fund of the state and could not be used by the board of health for enforcement of the legislation.

A warrant for $1,000 drawn on the board of health appropriation has been held up by Governor Hardman because the chief executive believed that the new law could not be put into effect with funds the legislature set aside for other specific purposes in the health department.

It is estimated by state officials that enforcement of the integrity bill will require at least 125 employees in the health department and cost $299,400 during the first year of its operation. Although the bill provides that every person in the state shall pay 30 cents for the registration of his name, this money must be put in the state treasury and cannot be taken out again, as the legislature did not make an appropriation for the operation of the new law, it was brought out.

The new law provides for the immediate registration of every man, woman and child in the state, and a card index of their racial descent for future reference when applications are made for marriage licenses. It prohibits the issuance of such licenses until the records of the state board of health have been checked.

The cost of making the state-wide census of racial descent, exclusive of the 15 cents out of each 30-cent fee paid to 161 registrars in the various counties, has been estimated by officials of the health department as follows:

Printing 6,500,000 registration blanks in duplicate, $25,000; 117 files for same, $12,000; employing 44 typists at $75 per month, $39,600; verifying and sorting reports, $118,-000; printing marriage license blanks and sending them out, $100,000; desks and other incidentals, $4,000.

The racial integrity bill, intended to prevent the intermarriage of persons whose ancestry showed different blood several generations back, was introduced by Representative John C. Davis, of DeKalb county. There was practically no opposition to the measure in either branch of the legislature.

Amalgamation-1927

DEFEAT THIS BILL

Senator Courtney, a member of the Illinois State Senate, introduced a bill in the senate on the twenty-first day of April ostensibly drawn up for the purpose of preventing opposite races from intermarrying. Illinois has no anti-marriage laws upon its statute books and because these anti-marriage laws raise the color bar, promote illegitimacy, abnegate the right of marrying whomsoever you please, thus again restricting personal liberty, and because these laws are undemocratic and un-American we feel that this bill should not be tolerated and should be subjected to ignominious defeat.

The framer of this proposed piece of unquestionable legislation has sought in a crude but crafty fashion to slip it over without disclosing its purpose. The bill requires that application for license must be made five days before the license shall be issued and further requires that a statement be filled out under oath declaring the nationality and color of the parties seeking to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bill further provides that any person may file an objection to the issuance of the license and may set forth such objections in the form of a petition directed to the county judge.

Whip 5-7-27

Senator Courtney thus seeks to create circumstances that will raise a legal difficulty and in most instances perfect a bar sinister against members of the white and black races who seek to marry. It is for that reason that his bill requires the color and nationality of the individuals seeking a license to be set forth. Even though the laws against the intermarrying of races have been tried out in twenty-nine of the United States; and not withstanding the fact these laws have failed to promote inter-racial harmony, have failed to raise the standards of morality, have utterly failed to prevent illicit racial intermingling, have failed to lessen illegitimate cross-breeds and notwithstanding the fact that these laws exist in the most backward states, Senator Courtney, of Illinois, the stamping ground of Lincoln, the nation's martyr, seeks to place this sign of social leprosy on the back of every member of the black race.

In our opinion this bill is a piece of vicious legislation. It would permit a travesty on justice and would destroy some of the peace that exists between the races in Illinois. Black people are unquestionably in no position to prevent white people from breaking across the so-called color line. They are as indefensible as they were during the days of slavery when the masters and over-lords satisfied their lusts upon the bodies of ebony-hued slaves without recourse. They are still an impoverished people, easy prey to the wealth of the dominant whites. The absence of anti-marriage laws and civilized provisions putting the age of consent at a sensible period has prevented wholesale and unpunishable rape. It has prevented some of the disgusting and loathsome spectacles as abound in the south. Senator Courtney would destroy this advanced civilization and would have us revert to the barbarism of slavery and reconstruction times. His bill must be defeated by the Illinois Legislature in the name of morality, democracy and common decency.

Chicago Ill

Senator Adelbert H. Roberts a member of the black race

Illinois.

and a duly elected representative of the people in the senate, has called our attention to this proposed piece of villiany. He has sensed its ulterior purposes and has set out to defeat it. Senator Marks, a white man, but placed in office nevertheless by the suffrage of black people will undoubtedly use his influence in destroying this tyranny and both of these men should receive the moral support of the community in this battle for human liberty.

This bill must be defeated.

Kojo's Friendship With White Woman Aired in Court

Mrs. Knowlton Defends Prince Kojo, Wins Alimony as Jealous Husband Sputters With Rage

Calls Learned, Polished Scion of Dahomey "Big African Gorilla"—Will Go to Highest Court

CHICAGO, May 25. — Maintaining that the color line shades with geography and suggesting that although we are now shocked if a white woman finds a colored man's society entertaining, we must recollect that it wasn't so long ago when we were terribly shocked at a woman's smoking cigarets, Judge Harry A. Lewis yesterday found for Mrs. Zulme Knowlton, as against Harry N. Knowlton, who divorced her on Oct. 9, 1925. In this finding, which will not be made legally official until this morning, the judge dismissed Knowlton's allegations of his former wife's friendship for Kojo Tovalou-Houeno, dark skinned and so-called prince of Dahomey, Africa.

"The important consideration before this court in a reopening of the alimony suit and hearing on custody of the child is," said Judge Lewis, "how the mother is behaving now, what kind of a home she is giving the child."

Back in Court Today

Accordingly, Attorney Michael Quan counsel for Mrs. Knowlton, promised to bring Jacqueline Knowlton, aged 9, and a Mrs. McDonald, 4547 Ellis avenue, into court at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Knowlton and her daughter are living in Mrs. McDonald's home.

If Judge Lewis approves of the landlady and of the care the child has had he will then, he yesterday indicated, reaward Jacqueline to her mother and will penalize Knowlton to the extent of $1,875 in back alimony, to be paid at the rate of $100 a month plus the regular $200 a month alimony.

Attorneys Frank Hall Stevens and Robert Berg, counsel for Knowlton, a consulting engineer living at 218 North Western avenue, urged the court to give them time to bring down from Detroit a witness by whom they seek to prove that Mrs. Knowlton's interest in the man she calls "the prince" was more than academic during the months he lived in her apartment at 39 East Schiller street. Judge Lewis refused permission, reiterating that it is Mrs. Knowlton's present conduct which is the legal issue.

Woman Praises the "Prince"

On the stand for an hour or so, Mrs. Knowlton, a verbose French woman, spent half the time denying her husband's charges and half the time praising Kojo Tovalou-Houeno.

"I object to your calling him a so-called prince," she almost screamed out her sentence as she leaned toward Attorney Stevens.

"Do you know he is a prince," the lawyer queried.

"Absolutely. He told me so. And I heard it in France. And when a Frenchman tells me something, I know it's true."

"But, madam, don't you know," and Attorney Stevens was clear cut about it, "that for the last thirty-seven years Dahomey has been a province of France and there have been no princes?"

That didn't cause the voluble Mrs. Knowlton to pause an instant.

"Yes, and don't you know," she flung back, "that France is so gallant that she has no intention of taking away a title from any one? The prince is bound to be a prince because his uncle was the king of Dahomey."

The judge called a halt to this exploration trip to Africa and said:

"You will have to show me that this —er, prince, is a disreputable person before I will decide that there was anything wrong in her association with him.

"It may shock our sensibilities at present if respectable women entertain and are entertained by colored men but we used to be shocked because women smoked cigarets. This color line doesn't mean anything to this French girl (Zulme Knowlton). Of course, it means something entirely different to us in the north and wouldn't at all be tolerated in the south."

Last night Knowlton asserted he was "astounded" at the result of the hearing. He added that he would carry the fight against his former wife to the highest court to which he could appeal.

"I know and think I can prove that she had a great affection for that big African gorilla," he said. "As for that back alimony, I've been deluged with bills that she ran up and I'm trying to pay them off."

WHIP WINS OVER MARRIAGE BILL

On the heels of the startling expose of the "joker" hidden in House Bill No. 309, entitled "An Act To Revise Law in Relation to Marriage, as revealed exclusively through the columns of the *Chicago Whip* last week, the offending paragraphs have been struck from the bill, through the efforts of Senator Adelbert H. Roberts who led the fight against its passage as it was originally read.

5-14-27

In a letter to the editor of *The Whip*, Senator Roberts says, among other things, "I feel proud to say to you that all objectionable features have been knocked out of the marriage bill . . . it is now as harmless as a dove as far as citizens of color are concerned."

In addition to this work, Senator Roberts reports that he has a bill passed out of a Committee with recommendation for its enactment as a law that provides relief for any innocent bystander who may be injured by mob violence. The so-called Mob iVolenc Law, now upon the statute books of Illinois, was for the relief of the mob's intended victims, and his heirs, the Supreme Court of Illinois has ruled.

Senator Roberts, pointing out that the bill came from the Committee with the recommendation that it be enacted, declares that he expects no difficulty in making the bill a law.

Illinois Has Bill To Regulate Marriage

CHICAGO, Ill., (A N P)—S. B Turner, State Legislator from First Senatorial District, is directing his energies to defeat the bill introduced by T. J. Courtney "to revise the law in relation to marriages."

Representative Turner claims that the bill if passed will make it difficult for inter-marriage and embarrassing for couples where one is light complexioned and the other dark. The bill comes up Thursday.

Fate's Tragedy

Dr. Frank Crane in a recent issue of The New York Journal editorializes upon the tragic fate of the Octoroon. He tells the story of William Henry Lee, formerly of the great Chicago book publishing firm of Laird and Lee. Throughout a strenuous and greatly successful business life, Lee absented himself from every social function of his colleagues. Upon his death, Dr. Crane continues, attention was called to the strange, mysterious manner of his life. "He had no close friends, no known relatives. In private life he was a recluse." His name was a synonym for square dealing and scrupulous honesty. His life story, continues Mr. Crane, is as sadly dramatic as any tale of the dark past. "Born of a slave mother before the war, becoming the valet of a Confederate General during the rebellion, and subsequently a waiter in a St. Louis restaurant, then a salesman in Chicago, rising to a position as partner in a book-publishing firm, he was just before his death, engaged in editing what was to be 'the finest dictionary in America.' An admirable career of force and courage! Yet it was all of no avail to redeem him from his social isolation. There was the blood of the Negro in him!" Socrates died because of a moral prejudice. Jesus was crucified because of the cass prejudice of the Pharasees. Savonarola and Bruno were martyrs to the religious prejudice of their age. None of these prejudices, claims Dr. Crane, is more powerful than that of race prejudice. He frankly admits the universal prejudice of all white people against those of African extraction. Great indeed is the Octoroon who does not succumb to this tragedy of fate.

Amalgamation-1927

Colored Jury Tries Colored Man; White Jury For White Woman

HAD BEEN CAUGHT LOCKED ARMS

Incident Draws White Couple Together

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 5—Almost unique trial was held here yesterday—its like cannot be found in the United States. News

A black man and a white woman were arrested Sunday night walking down the street locked arms smoking cigarettes and acting just like they were both white or both black, at any rate it was Social Equality with a vengeance. 5-7-27

Two policemen arrested them for "associating," and they were tried in police court Wednesday and what do you know about this? They both demanded juries.

So the man, Louis Washington, had a colored jury composed of men and women and the woman, Mrs. Eva Green Butler, had a white jury.

The colored jury dismissed Washington but the white jury fined Mrs. Butler $5.00. The Judge set the fine aside however on the ground she was either innocent of wrong or guilty more than five dollar's worth.

The Enquirer, white daily says this:

The charges against Washington and Mrs. Green-Butcher were brought by Patrolmen Walker and Wilson after seeing the couple walking on River, smoking cigarettes at midnight Sunday.

The trial was interspersed with humorous, tense situations, sarcasms and pathos, to which the crowd in the court room responded readily and generously. The crowd seemed actuated largely by cpriosity, when it followed the Negro from the city hall to the magistrate's office, where he was taken by the constable.

After securing the two juries, the white to try the woman and the Negro to try the man, seated opposite each other on either side of the witness stand, the trial was begun.

Patrolman ames Walker testified that he and Officer Alan Wilson arrested the man and woman near Daviess street and the river, walking arm in arm and smoking cigarettes. Oficer Wilson, second witness, repeated the statements made by Walker. At this point Attorney W. W. Kirtley asked that the warrants be dismissed, which was overruled by Jugde R. E. Watkins.

Mrs. Butcher who was seated next to her husband, who according to the testimony had bee nseparated from her until her arrest, next took the stand. She stated that she left the hotel at which she is employed about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night and that soon afterward Washington walked up beside her and offered to accompany her to the wharf boat, where her father is employed as night watchman. She accepted the offer, because on a previous occasion she had been accosted by a strange m while going to the river wit father's lunch. She explaine after leaving the wharf boat tired and walked slowly toward her home but that the Negro did not have his hand on her arm.

"I smoked a cigarette," she admitted and stated that she has been smoking for several months.

When asked by Mr. Fowler if she knew Washington was a Negro, she answered: "They say he is."

Washington, who next testified explained that he was merely acting as Mrs. Butcher's escort. He stated that he came here from Ohio about 9 months ago.

Siste rof Mrs. Butcher next took the stand and testified in a slow, deliberate manner.

Mr. Fowler asked her to hurry along and talk a little faster.

"I'm doing this talking," she reported and continued.

Attorney Kirtley broke in: "This is sMr. Fowler's court. He is going to close it up if you don't hurry."

In her testimony the witness brought out that on one occasion she accompanied Washington and her sister to the wharf.

Census Curry, Negro boy who formerly was employed at the hotel as dishwasher, the prosecution's star witness was called. He testified that he saw Washington embrace and kiss Mrs. Butcher one day in the hotel kitchen. Cross examination aparently frustrated Curry, who said Washington was standing at the stove and the woman was coming through the doorway when the alleged episode occured. It was brought out that the stove was 40 feet from the door.

The defense questioned him closely about whether he was fired by Washington at the hotel. This Curry stoutly denied, saying he quit.

At the conclusion of the evidence Judge Watkins instructed the juries that disorderly conduct did not necessarily mean that a perosn had to shoot up the town but that anything that is repulsive to the idea general decency or community good constituted disorder.

Attorney Kirtley made an appeal for the reputation of the woman and her relatives. The prosecutor warned the juries against letting the Negro and Mrs. Butcher go free, predicting that it might lead on to something worse being done by Negroes in the future. He referred to the Madisonville case, placing the blame for the crime on several white women who had associated with Negroes now under sentence to hang.

The white jury was composed of: Walter Groetzinger, Percy Hesavrin, Logan B. Felix, W. G. Doriot, George Brooks and C. W. Beck.

The Negro jury was composed of Laura Loss, Horace Douglas, Bettie Bradshaw, Stirman Wheatley, W. F. Griffith and the wife of Ben Oliver.

Kentucky

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY.

JUN 24 1927

A NEGRO COUNTESS.

From the negro section of St. Louis to the roof gardens of New York; from the roof gardens of New York to the Folies Bergere in Paris, and from the Folies Bergere to the palace of an Italian Count—as the Countess—in Rome is the meteoric flight of a likely yaller gal, Josephine Parker, now Countess di Albertini, of Rome.

Well, well.

Kip Rhinelander, who married out of color, as the saying is, a couple of years ago, will sympathize with Count Albertini, who has a rough time coming to him in Rome.

There is not in the Latin lands of Europe the flaming passion for race integrity which is manifest in America, and in the Scandanavian countries, and in England and Germany. But an Italian Count bringing to Rome a palpably colored bride is not likely to find the situation workable. Italian society centers in Rome, and takes itself quite seriously. And in Italy, speaking generally, "gentlemen prefer blondes." The exotic Italian bride usually is a blonde. Among foreign women blondes rather than others are approved.

We can but adumbrate the fate of Count di Albertini in Roman society.

POLICE CHIEF DECLARES NOW HE'S WHITE

Ex-Louisville Police Head Sued By "Wife" Scrambles Across Color Line

COMMUNITY LONG THOT COUPLE WED

"We Were Married Under An Assumed Name," Says Wife Clasping Babe

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Sued by pretty brown-skinned Mattie Bell, for maintenance for herself and child, William Bell, ex-police chief, denied in court last week that he was colored or married.

Mrs. Bell's attorney claims that the couple was married in Cincinnati in 1912 under an assumed name. He secured postponement of the case until September 14th in order to bring this evidence to the court.

The case created a sensation in the upper circles because the Bells are well-known and it had been generally accepted that they were married. Also Cincinnati

Considered Colored

For many years, William Bell was generally considered colored. He lived in the colored neighborhood, ate, slept, and worked with colored associates. No one thought of him as white. 9-3-27

In 1917 he became more prosperous. He was appointed to the police force and became lieutenant of police and later night chief. Later he was assistant United States marshall.

From this time on his visits to colored neighborhoods became less frequent and more guarded. Finally Mrs. Bell, her attorney says, went to Chicago to live in order to keep under cover. Baltimore, Md.

Visits Ceased

She claims the ex-policeman visited her there, but after the baby came his visits ceased.

In reply, Bell' attorney declares that he is not married to Mrs. Bell, that he is not the father of her child and not legally nor morally due to make any financial settlement.

WHITE MAN FOLLOWS COLORED WOMAN

THE TRIP COST HIM $4000 AND A HIT ON THE HEAD

Baltimorean Finds Social Equality Comes High In Louisville

It costs money to follow the swallow back home in Louisville, as one Archibald C. Eakins, of Baltimore, learned last Sunday.

Despite all the warnings broadcast through WHAS by the Louisville Times, that bold black women infest certain parts of Liberty street, Mr. Eakins, white, like the sainted Patrick Henry of the late 1700's cried, "Give me Liberty or give me death" and strolled down that street and came near getting both.

Mr. Eakins, who rooms at the Kentucky Hotel when in the city, took a stroll last Sunday, looking for something to turn up. Fourth street, with its fashion parade of beautiful women, failed to satisfy that curiosity, so he curved down Liberty street, along about 928 W. Liberty street, he heard a siren's crow car, but as it was he harked call and behold, it was one Carolina Evans, a lady of color, one of the despised race, one whom Mr. Eakins would refuse to sit by on a street car, perhaps, or would insist that she be put off in a little jim crow car, but as it was he hearked to the siren voice and followed her where angels fear to tread. Carolina, nothing could be finer, 'tis so in the song, but Mr. Eakins found it otherwise after his acceptance of the invitation. At any rate, when he emerged from the Colored lady's house he went straight to the police and told them that Caroline or Ethel, or what's her name, had taken $4,000 of his good money. That was some soliciting.

He also said a Negro man had hit him on his head, thereby adding injury to insult. The police arrested Horace Green, who was alleged to have hit the wanderer over the head, and Ivy Walker, who is alleged to run the house.

In police court, Horace claimed he saw a white man chasing a Colored woman thru his yard and it made him sore to see a white man chasing a black woman. So without waiting to see what it was all about he smote the white man, as he believed Knighthood was still in flower. For hise mistaken gallantry and chivalry, Judge Dailey dismissed Horace. But His Honor held Ivy to the grand jury under $300 bond, because when the white gentlemen squawked to her that he had lost $5,200 she told him to look in his pockets. He looked and only found $1,200, as Carolina had gone south with $4,000. When all this happened Eakins gave his name as J. J. Jonas. Jay is good.

SAYS EX-POLICE CHIEF MARRIED HER SECRETLY

Man Who Became "White" After Getting Prosperous Denies Brownskin Spouse

LOUISVILLE, Ky.--Sued by pretty brownskinned Mattie Bell for maintenance for herself and child, William Bell, ex-police chief, denied in court last week that he was colored or married.

Mrs. Bell's attorney claims that the couple was married in Cincinnati in 1912 under an assumed name. He secured postponement of the case until September 14 in order to bring this evidence to the court.

The case created a sensation in the upper circles because the Bells are well known and it had been generally accepted that they were married.

Considered Colored

For many years, William Bell was generally considered colored. He lived in the colored neighborhood, ate, slept, and worked with colored associates. No one thought of him as white.

In 1917 he became more prosperous. He was appointed to the police force and became lieutenant of police and later night chief. Later he was assistant United States marshal.

From this time on his visits to colored neighborhoods became less frequent and more guarded. Finally Mrs. Bell, her attorney says, went to Chicago to live in order to keep under cover.

Visits Ceased

She claims the ex-policeman visited her there, but after the baby came his visits ceased.

In reply, Bell's attorney declares that he is not married to Mrs. Bell, that he is not the father of her child and not legally nor morally due to make any financial settlement

TWO WHITE LADIES FINED $50 FOR BEING WITH TWO COLORED GENTLEMEN

Margaret Tinser, 400 East St. Catherine street, and Catherine Dwane, 714 W. Broadway, two white "ladies"—were arrested Monday night by officer Moneypenny, also white, at 726 Campbell street in the home of a Colored gentleman by name of Fred Miller.

Officer Moneypenny "alleged" the women went there often and he could prove it by Sherman Camp, also of African extraction.

But when the officer came in Fred and his friend went out and left the poor ladies by themselves. So the officer arrested the ladies despite the fact said they were not there to see Freddie and his friend but to see Freddie's wife. All this was Monday night. If Freddie had a wife, he and his friend are running yet because up to Wednesday neither had been caught.

So the white ladies were tried in Police Court Wednesday and each was given a fine of $50 and put under a peace bond of $500 for six months.

After six months it is presumed they can go see Freddie and his friend again—if they have returned.

What's the matter with the white folks, anyway?

Some places they fight to keep Negroes out of their neighborhoods and in other places police have to take white ladies out of Negro neighborhoods and Negro men's rooms. Verily, white people are hard to understand.

Amalgamation - 1927

Maine,

MAINE DEFEATS ANTI-INTER-MARRIAGE BILL

In New York, April 5.—One more state has rebuked the Ku Klux Klan by defeating the bill which would prohibit intermarriage of white and colored people. This State is Maine and Milton R. Geary of Bangor reports to the Judiciary Committee of the Maine legislature did not even vote on it. The order was passed that the bill "ought not to pass" and it was promptly dropped.

When arguments for the bill were called for, no one appeared in its favor, Mr. Geary reports and it was not even necessary to hear any of the 50 or more people on hand ready to oppose it.

The N. A. A. C. P. actively campaigned against this measure in Maine, as in other States, sending letters to the chief Maine newspapers and having representatives of the Maine branches of the N. A. A. C. P. call upon members of the legislature.

Amalgamation - 1927

Maryland.

CHINESE CAN'T MARRY BLACKS IN MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland Klu Klux Klan bill which prohibits marriage between Caucasians and Negroes, was cited in the action of the clerk of the court of Rockville, Md. in refusing to grant a marriage license to a Chinaman to marry a colored woman.

Samuel Moy, 31 years old, the Chinaman, sought a license to marry Turetta Budd, 29, after journeying from Washington, D. C., to Rockville, Md., where they planned to be married. The clerk refused the pair a license, stating that such would be illegal, due to the state law which forbids marriages of white and colored persons. The pair left the office bound for other destinations where a license could most likely be obtained.

REFUSES CHINAMAN A LICENSE TO MARRY A D. C. COLORED WOMAN

Clerk Declares Md. Law Against Marriage Between White And Colored Person Bars Pair

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20.—The Maryland Klu Klux Klan bill which prohibits marriage between Caucasians and Negroes, was cited in the action of the clerk of the court of Rockville, Md., in refusing to grant a marriage license to a Chinaman to marry a colored woman.

Samuel Moy, 31 years old, the chinaman sought a license to marry Turetta Budd, 29, after journey from Washington D. C. to Rockville Md. where they plan to be married. The clerk refused the pair a license stating that such would be illegal due to the state law which forbids marriage of white and colored persons. The pair left the office bound for other destinations where a license could most likely be obtained.

JUDGE HALTS WEDDING OF MIXED COUPLE

Colored Parson Completes Marriage of Baltimore Couple in Washington

Miss Margaret Fargo, 23, white, a nurse, 2200 block Druid Hill avenue, was married to Herrman Crawford, 1500 block Ashland avenue, in Washington on Saturday. The groom is a barber.

It is said that the couple first applied to Judge Mattingly of the District Court to tie the knot. The judge refused to finish the ceremony when it was one-half completed. A minister was then hastily sought and the delayed marriage finished. Mattingly is thought to have refused to complete the marriage when he was sure that the bride was white. The couple will reside in Ohio.

Amalgamation — 1927

THE MASS. ANTI-MARRIAGE BILL

HEARING AT STATE HOUSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1927—BE THERE

HOUSE NO. 712

By Mr. Stevens of Whitman, petition of Elmer C. Browne for legislation to prohibit the intermarriage of white persons with persons of African descent. Legal Affairs. Jan. 18.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Seven

An Act prohibiting the Intermarriage of Whites and Persons of African Descent, and Prescribing Penalties for Violation Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter two hundred and seven of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:—

Section 59. That the marriage relation between white persons and persons of African descent be prohibited and hereby declared to be unlawful, and such marriages shall be null and void.

Section 60. It shall be unlawful for any person authorized by the laws of this commonwealth to join together in matrimony any man and woman, where either of whom is of African descent and the other a white person.

Section 61. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of either section fifty-nine or sixty hereof shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor in excess of five thousand dollars or confinement and hard labor in state prison for not less than one year nor longer than five years; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 62. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 63. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Made Love Behind Closed Doors, Declares Pretty Maid, Suing New Englander In $36,500 'Balm' Suit

By BOB CAMERON ELLIOTT

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier).

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—Making love, behind closed doors with a race woman, as the Anglo-Saxon specializes in doing, and holding clandestine meetings in Grafton, Vt., resulted in Joseph V. Boinay, wealthy automobile dealer of East Lexington, Mass., being made the defendant in a series of suits, totalling $36,500. The suits were filed by Miss Daisy J. Turner, formerly employed as a maid in Boinay's home.

The case is now being tried before a jury in the Superior Civil Court, East Cambridge, presided over by Judge Patrick M. Keating. According to Miss Turner, Boinay made love to her and promised to marry her. She is seeking a heart balm of $25,000, because the defendant failed to fulfill their mutual promise of marriage. Miss Turner seeks additional damages of $11,500, setting forth that the automobile dealer maliciously accused her of larceny and had her home searched for articles he alleged she stole, doing so to injure her, "a single Colored woman in a neighborhood of white folks," that the finger of scorn might be pointed at her and frighten her out of the maintenance of lawful claims she had against him.

Attempts were made by counsel for the former maid, to introduce a batch of letters. Boinay refused to be shaken in his testimony, denying that the handwriting on the envelopes, addressed to Miss Turner, was his. Finally his eyes rested upon a young woman, seated among relatives, and Boinay admitted writing one letter to "My dear Daisy."

During the testimony, it developed that Miss Turner's father, living in Grafton, Vt., had ordered that she keep away from Boinay, or that he marry her. Following this, Boinay was questioned if he had not expressed a wish to Miss Turner that he go up to Vermont and see her without her father knowing about it. He denied this. He was also questioned as to alleged conversation he had with Rose Turner, sister of the plaintiff.

"Did you tell Rose, a short time after your wife died, in answer to some question Rose asked you, that you were going to marry Daisy, as soon as you could get your business affairs arranged?" Boinay also denied this. He admitted that when the officers visited Miss Turner's home, armed with a search warrant, issued with his complaint to search for articles he alleged she stole from him, he accompanied the party and took an active part in the search. He was accused by counsel for the plaintiff of looking through a letter box full of letters, trying to locate some of the letters now on exhibit at the trial.

Massachusetts.

BULLETIN

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Exactly $3,750 was awarded Miss Daisy J. Turner, maid, of Lexington, by a jury in the Middlesex probate court Tuesday after 18 hours of deliberation from Joseph V. Boinay, wealthy white automobile dealer of Lexington. Miss Turner heard her award calmly, with almost a shade of disappointment apparent in her face. "I am vindicated, however," she said.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—The sensational heart balm suit of Miss Daisy J. Turner, former maid, against her former employer, Joseph V. Boinay (white), wealthy automobile dealer of Lexington, Mass., Monday entered its third week in the Middlesex superior court.

Miss Turner is bringing a series of suits against Boinay, totaling $36,500. She seeks $25,000 as heart balm on the allegation that the automobile dealer refused to keep a promise to wed her, and $11,500 is based on the allegation that Boinay falsely and maliciously charged her with larceny of articles from his home, and caused her home to be searched for the alleged stolen articles.

Hears of Wife

Answering a cross-question as to her relations with Boinay, Miss Turner admitted she had no right to love the automobile dealer, admitting that their relations were wrong and had been going on some time before Boinay's wife died in 1923. The latter was a widely known Boston insurance broker and at one time a member of the state board of underwriters.

The reading of a number of fiery love letters, alleged to have been written by Boinay and by Miss Turner to each other, held the interest of the courtroom, thronged with spectators. Apparently overcome by her emotions, Miss Turner at times sobbed convulsively on the stand as she read the letters to the jury. She testified she wrote to Boinay in response to letters received from him.

Visited Every Week

Further questioning of Miss Turner revealed the fact that Boinay promised to divorce his wife and marry her. That during the summer of 1916, when she was summering in Vermont, that Boinay visited her every other week. She testified that they indulged in kissing and hugging on each of these visits, and that they discussed plans for their marriage. While expecting to marry Boinay and awaiting the coming of the wedding date, Miss Turner said she discovered a number of love letters addressed to Boinay by another woman. This woman proved to be Boinay's present wife. She said: "I took the letters into his bedroom and asked him why he was receiving such letters when he was planning to marry me. He told me he didn't mean any harm; that she had written him several letters, but that it was all right. He told me not to be jealous of her, that she was going to marry a rich old fool from Wellesly."

Mrs. Pauline Smith, socially prominent North Shore matron, whose husband is part owner of White Court, which was used as a summer residence by President Coolidge, was called as a witness by Miss Turner

DAISY TURNER WINS

COLORED MAID AWARDED $3750.00 — LOSES ON SLANDER CASES— DECLARES MONEY SMALL FOR PAIN IN BEING JILTED BY WHITE MAN SHE LOVES—JURY OUT 18 HOURS

After deliberating for 18 hours a jury Tuesday morning returned a verdict to Judge Patrick M. Keating in Middlesex Superior Court, East Cambridge, in connection with the three civil actions brought against Joseph V. Boinay, white Lexington automobile dealer, which had been brought by Miss Daisy J. Turner, colored maid, formerly employed by Boinay.

MISS DAISY TURNER

Who refused to let white man jilt and betray her and get off free—Born of Fighting blood.

In her suit for $25,000 for breach of proimise, the jury awarded Miss Turner $3750. The other two suits for total damage of $11,500, in which she alleged Boinay falsely accused her of stealing certain articles from his home, causing her home to be searched for the articles, the jury in both instances found for the defendant Boinay.

Out of the suits for a total amount of $36,500 Miss Turner will receive $3750.

The courtroom this morning was crowded with persons when the jurymen, weary-eyed and tired,, returned the verdict to Judge Keating. Miss Turner was in court, accompanied by her lawyer, Ralph W. Cloag, and there were tears in her eyes after the verdict was read.

Later, in the corridor of the Courthouse, Miss Turner said: "Those damages will never satisfy me for the heart aches and pains he has caused me. He knows so well the love that I bore for him."

The case had been on trial for over a week and large crowds were attracted to the courtroom because of the sensational testimony and the fact that a colored girl was suing a white

MASS. ANTI-MARRIAGE

BILLS INTRODUCED IN MASS. AND CONN. TO MAKE MARRIAGE WITH COLORED PERSONS A CRIME—CONCERTED ATTACK ON COLORED WOMANHOOD

Within three days time bills making inter-marriage of white with Colored persons a crime and illegal have been filed in the northern states, Massachusetts and Connecticut. They may be filed in other northern states as part of a concerted movement of race discrimination and terror.

The Massachusetts bill was introduced in Boston on the last day for bills, Friday, Jan. 14, 1927 by Representative Ralph Stevens of Whitman "at the request of Elmer E. Browne." The Guardian will publish the bill next week. Meantime the Equal Rights League is ready to kill the dirty measure which is House Bill No. 712.

Cambridge Girl Sues White Man for Breach

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 22.—Miss Daisy J. Turner, of Lexington, describing herself as a "single colored woman in a neighborhood of white folk," has brought suit for $25,000 against Joseph V. Boinsay, white, also of Lexington, charging breach of promise.

Boinsay promised to marry her, she claimed, but has failed to live up to his agreement. The defendant entered a general denial.

Mixed Pair File Marriage Notice

Daughter of Brockton Mass., White Man to Have Inheritance Cut Off

BOSTON, April 25.—Edith May Alexander, giving age 26, color white, and address as 59 Hammond street, Roxbury, last week filed marriage intentions with Ambrose Gomes Rodreques, 36, 229 Grove street, Brockton, who said he was colored and a Cape Verde Islander.

According to Rodreques, the marriage cannot take place at once because of a law of their church, the Holy Christian Church of the Holy Apostolic faith, and the date will be set by Bishop Harris of Boston, whereupon there will be a suitable ceremony in Brockton.

Miss Alexander is the daughter of John F. Alexander of 254 North Warren street, Brockton, who two years ago filed court action asking for an injunction against Bishop Harris and others to restrain them from inducing the girl to attend Holy Jumper services.

Mr. Alexander refused to talk about his daughter's marriage, saying he had cut her off and expects to have nothing more to do with her.

BOSTON, MASS.
Globe
FEB 24 1927

COLORED FOLK FIGHT RACIAL LEGISLATION

Declare Ban on Marriages Would Injure Women

Declaring that the passage of the bill would eliminate protection for the colored women of this State, representatives of colored organizations appeared before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday to protest against the bill of the Ku Klux Klan to make illegal all marriages between white persons and those of African descent.

William Munroe Trotter of Boston took a firm stand against the bill, insisting that it would be a sad thing for the colored women of this State to take from them their right of protection from unscrupulous white men. Butler R. Wilson, conducting the opposition, attacked the Klan as "coming here with hands spattered with the blood of innocent women and children put to death by lynch law."

Rev B. W. Swain of Boston said that out of 1500 marriages he has performed here, fewer than 2 percent were interracial ones. Albert G. Wolfe, representing the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League, declared that the races cannot be kept apart by legislation, and offered a petition against the bill signed by 1500 colored citizens of the State.

Incorrigible White Child Weds Race Man

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—(By A. N. P.)—The wedding of Miss Edith May Alexander, white, to Ambrose Gomes Rodreques at the Holy Apostolic Temple, by Bishop Julius E. Harris, Friday afternoon, was an unusual and colorful affair.

The ceremony was performed much after the manner of the religious cult's mode of worship. The sect, known as "Holy Jumpers," of which they are members, composed of white and colored people, turned out en masse to add spiritual blessings to the newlyweds, who married, amid the hilarious music of guitars, tambourines and piano.

Mrs. Rodreques, 26, who lived at 59 Hammand street, employee at a Boston shoe factory, was haled into court earlier in the week by her parents charged with being an incorrigible child, in that she refused to heed their protestations against her marrying Rodreques, who is colored and a Cape Verde Islander.

The judge, however, dismissed the case, commenting sharply that a woman of her age was capable of choosing her mate.

Men in Race War Over Woman

Man Who Visibly Won Gets Sentence of Three Months

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Two men, one white and the other colored, locked in mortal combat and fought desperately for the love of one white woman last Monday evening at 15 Pernell street.

When they appeared before Judge Hearn in Roxbury District Court last Tuesday it was plainly evident that Charles McConico, the white man, got the worst of it. He exhibited knife wounds across the forehead and was otherwise messed up with bruises alleged to have been inflicted by George Collins, his rival.

Collins was fined $10 on a drunkenness charge and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Mary Meconiki, the woman over whom the two suitors fought, did not appear in court. The police, marveling over the fact that she could display such tantalizing affections as to incite two men to battle, were constrained to send her to the Homeopathic Hospital for observation.

Amalgamation-1927

Mexico

MARRIAGE IN MEXICO TO EVADE CAL. LAW VOID

Marriages performed in Mexico for the purpose of evading a California law which prevents union of whites and Negroes are illegal and void, Superior Judge Charles S. Burnell ruled today in disposing of the case of Harry L. Jackson, octoroon, charged with a statutory offense against a white girl Jackson and Helen McKee, 15, of 2652 North Workman avenue, who was approaching motherhood, were married in Tia Juana.

Judge Burnell roundly scored Jackson, and also the girl's mother, who he said apparently engineered the marriage.

3-10-27

The court, in considering punishment, said he was more concerned in keeping the man and girl apart than in placing Jackson behind the bars.

Jackson, according to his report to C. E. Bartoo, probation officer, claimed his father was a white man and his mother one-half Indian, one-quarter white and one-quarter Negro.—L. A. Herald.

Amalgamation—1927

Michigan.

Anti-Intermarriage Law Dies In Michigan

New York, May 27.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received a letter from Ira A. Lott, Deputy Director of the State Department of Labor and Industry, stating that the Michigan Anti-Intermarriage Bill expired quietly and painlessly on the evening of May 13th, at which time the Michigan State Legislation adjourned. Mr. Lott's letter to the N. A. A. C. P. continues as follows:

"This Bill was introduced in the early days of the session and throughout the entire Legislative period, even until the last week, petitions were being read in both Houses urging the passage of this Bill. The fact that the petitions invariably hailed from Klan infested districts, is to be expected.

"The Judicial Committee of the Senate, however, in whose hand this Bill reposed was composed of some very fair-minded men. This is particularly true of the Chairman, Mr. Condon, and through their efforts the measure was successfully pigeon-holed.

"It is particularly pleasing to me to note the wonderful co-operation that was given by N. A. A. C. P. officials throughout the State and the quiet efficient way in which they did their part. I believe that the effort and the result should be an object-lesson for others placed in a similar position."

Amalgamation-1927

Missouri.

Policeman Stops Youth and Light Skinned Girl

Last Friday night, hot on the heels of the Walton case, a well known, light skinned school teacher, out riding with her darker escort was accosted on a boulevard near Chestnut drive by white policemen in a roving Whippet car.

"There's another nigger with a white woman," one of the officers remarked as their car drew alongside the brougham of the couple. They addressed a lot of questions to the young man, asking who the woman was, whether that she was colored or white, what they were doing on the boulevard, etc., etc. Finally, they drove on away, turned around and drove slowly by the parked car, throwing a flashlight into it.

OFFICERS TAKE WOMAN TO BE OF WHITE RACE

Marriage Certificate Shown But It Does Not Remove The Fine

Aubrey Walton is dark. His wife is light. This fact led to their being fined $500 each last Saturday in the court of Judge Carlin P. Smith. They were charged with immoral conduct, the evidence being submitted to the court by police officers Duncan and Byers, who saw them sitting on the porch at 1023 Charlotte street, where they live. Their certificate of marriage was shown to Judge Smith but in spite of that he let the fine stand and ordered them confined at Leeds until it was worked out.

"Paroled" But Not Guilty

Aubrey has a brother, an employe of a downtown drug store. His employer, knowing Aubrey was a good citizen, married and entirely innocent of wrong, remonstrated with the judge and Mr. and Mrs. Walton were released "on parole" on Wednesday.

Ignores Marriage Certificate

In the office of the clerk of Judge Smith's court, The Call learns that Judge Smith was under the impression that Mrs. Walton was white. That was the testimony of the two police officers, whose entire knowledge of the couple came when they saw them sitting peaceably on their own porch. Whether she was white or not, the documentary evidence that they were married was presented before the judge's own eyes, being carried there by Miss Juanita Johnson of 814 E. 10th street. Yet he fined them for being together.

Innocent Acts Draw Fines

Cases have happened before where Kansas City police have treated color as a crime. Respectable women and men engaged in innocent pursuits have been subjected to arrest, and punished as though it was a crime, contrary to state laws and national laws for a man of dark and a woman of light complexion to be together. It has remained for Judge Smith to call such association unlawful and worthy of punishment in the face of the proof that they were married.

Mrs. Odessa Robinson, proprietress of the rooming house which was their home, says she knows by the evidence of her own eyes that Mr. and Mrs. Walton are married, having seen the marriage certificate herself.

Fined for Attending to His Business

Judge Carlin P. Smith is presiding over the north side court held in the basement of the city hall. Very recently he fined a Negro chauffeur $500, the evidence in the case being that he was driver for a passenger who was a white woman.

Costs Money to Appeal

As a result of being paroled Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, although innocent, stand on the police records of Kansas City as convicted of immoral conduct. Their only escape from such a record was to have appealed from the sentence of Judge Smith. To appeal cost money. The result is that the decision of the judge takes from them their good name, with no chance given them to make a defense.

Court-made Criminality

When in later years the criminal record of Negroes is looked up, cases like this will be cited by the investigator to prove Negroes' proneness to immorality. At the same time, this couple, whether both Negroes, or Negro and white, were legally married, and it is the constitution of the United States that Missouri shall recognize as lawful within its boundaries any contract of marriage that was lawful in the state where it was made.

Called Unjust and Ungrateful

Judge Smith, a democrat, received 42 per cent of the Negro vote at the time he was chosen for the north side court, and voters who favored him then, are condemning him now. They say he knows it is no offense against the law, for people to be associated together in innocent activities, no matter what their race.

No Protection for Negro Women

In contrast with the drive of the police and the severity of Judge Carlin P. Smith against Negro men associated with what they presume to be white women, is the lack of interest in white men, who cross the color

1,394 NAMES DEMAND BYERS BE DISCHARGED

Judge Carlin Smith Says He "Assumed" Mrs. Walton Was White

A petition signed by 1,394 citizens asking the police commissioners to dismiss Officer H. H. Byers from the force was filed yesterday in the office of E. L. Wiltse, secretary of the board of commissioners.

The Rev. William H. Peck, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. church, acting for a committee of citizens, filed the petition.

Made "White Nigger" Remark

Officer Byers arrested Aubrey Walton and his wife, Ruth Walton, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 17 as they were sitting on a bench near Tenth and Campbell streets. His language at that time is said by Mrs. Walton to have been:

"Are you a white woman?"

"No," she answered.

"Well, you're the whitest nigger I've ever seen," Byers replied in an insulting manner, and called the patrol wagon which took the couple to the station.

Friends of the couple point out that Mrs. Walton is really a colored woman, was reared in Oklahoma where she attended colored schools and went to colored churches. But even had she been white, it is pointed out, it was none of Officer Byers' business, since she and Mr. Walton were sitting on a bench in broad daylight on a well travelled street, not disturbing the peace or conducting themselves in an unbecoming or disorderly manner.

Judge Smith Takes Part

When the couple appeared in Judge Carlin P. Smith's north side court the next morning, a marriage license was produced which showed Mr. and Mrs. Walton to have been married in Kansas City at the court house in January, 1927.

Judge Smith passed the marriage license to Prosecutor Gershon, who read it and then tore up the charges which Officer Byers had filed against the Waltons.

"What are you doing," Judge Smith is said to have asked.

"Dropping the case," Gershon replied. "This marriage license makes the case no good."

Whereupon Judge Smith is said to have reached over for the pad containing the charge blanks and to have written a complaint charging the couple with occupying a room for immoral purposes.

When the complaint was made out the judge fined the couple $500 and sent them to Leeds farm.

"Assumed" She Was White

A protesting delegation of ministers which waited on Judge Smith at his offices in the Title and Trust building Tuesday was told by Judge Smith that he "assumed" Mrs. Walton was white and therefore her marriage was illegal. He denied that he wrote out a new complaint charging immorality, but failed to explain, if this were true, why he had imposed a $500 fine and sent the couple to Leeds.

He is for "Purity"

Judge Smith, who has a large portrait of Stonewall Jackson hanging on his wall, told the ministers he was for "purity" and did not believe in mixed marriages.

He was reminded that strict purity would mean keeping white men away from colored women as well as colored men away from white women. He was reminded also that the records of his court show white men to be getting off with $10 fines for associating with colored women, whereas it is well known that any colored man caught and brought before him with a white woman is fined $500. Indeed, one Negro recently was fined $500 because it was presumed he had been intimate with a white woman about a year ago!

Judge Smith denied the $10 fines, saying he fined white men $100, leaving a difference of $400 to be accounted for in his campaign for purity.

Smith is from Virginia.

May Allow Appeal

He told the ministers that in the rush of business in his court there was no time to investigate cases and recommended that they work for the appointment of a colored welfare worker who would present him with facts he could get from no one else.

White investigators and welfare workers in the past, in cases like the Waltons, have been found to be prejudiced and useless.

Judge Smith also said he doubtless had made some mistakes but that this was the first colored committee that had ever come to him to get or give information.

He said that "perhaps" he had made a mistake in the Walton case and if such could be shown, he would disregard the expiration of the time for appeal, "if the law would let him" and give the Waltons an opportunity to erase Mrs. Walton's name from the records as an immoral woman. The Waltons have been paroled, but the record of immorality against a legally married woman still remains.

Church Congregations Angry

In the ministers delegation were Revs. W. H. Peck, W. C. Williams, D. A. Holmes, M. L. Mackay and Editor C. A. Franklin. The Wayne Miner Post of the American Legion sent a letter of protest by Homer Roberts.

Churches where the petitions were circulated Sunday morning seethed with indignation at the recital of the actions of Officers Byers and Judge Smith. Old timers here say that not even intense political campaigns have aroused such feeling.

May Arrest Anyone

That each policeman or person connected with the department considers it a crime for a Negro to be seen with a white looking woman was demonstrated yesterday when Rev. Peck took his petition to the police commissioners' office. A clerk said:

"Why, that man was arrested for being with a white woman."

"But we are going to show she was not white," Rev. Peck replied.

"Well, he was fined for that," came the rejoiner.

"We want to show that was an error, too," Rev. Peck remarked.

"Well," said the clerk, "you know two Negroes are in jail now for raping a white girl." (the Raytown case).

"Yes," said Rev. Peck, "and two white men have been arrested in the last two weeks for raping white girls."

AN IDIOTIC LAW

A Missouri statute, prohibiting the marriage of whites and Negroes, is excuse for the police in committing many unlawful acts. The devotion of the Kansas City copper to race purity is all-engrossing. For it he snatches up couples in broad daylight, though he sees them doing nothing which is unlawful. He reasons out that a white person and a black person of opposite sexes cannot have any good purpose which they would carry out together. With quick divination of what is not apparent to the naked eye, he acts to uphold the majesty of the law, and claps them in jail.

There have been cases where this zeal for race purity has led Kansas City police to arrest man and wife, lawfully married in states where intermarriage is not prohibited. In spite of the guarantee of the United States constitution that contracts lawful in the state where made shall be respected by all other states, the police have sought to brand their relation as immoral, and so far, the courts have not reproved them for meddlesome highhandedness. Comment from the police commissioners on the request by citizens that a police officer recently guilty of making an arrest because he thought the wife white and the husband Negro, indicates the belief goes well up in official circles that lawful relations between the two sexes where the race differs, is to be stopped at any price.

The conclusion is unavoidable that the Missouri inter-marriage law should be subjected to test in the courts. If it was applied only as it appears on the statute books, its enforcement would rest with the department that issues marriage licenses, it making inquiry into the race of couples who come before it. But when a law becomes an excuse for police snooping around, putting small brains and large feet into people's private business, it is oppressive, and should be reviewed by a court competent to declare it unconstitutional. "Police power of the state" is a fiction used to cover a multitude of evasions of the plain letter and spirit of the constitution. But even that elastic hocus-pocus cannot effectively account for Kansas City police declaring immoral in some couples what is moral and lawful in others. It cannot excuse policemen setting themselves up as ethnological experts that know who are Negroes and who are white.

The truth is that the American classification of the races will not work. Missouri has laws specially effecting Negroes, but does not state what percentage of Negro blood makes the law apply. The result is it meets itself coming back in the most incongruous, ludicrous inconsistencies. It declares whites and blacks may not intermarry, but every day experience shows children are born to such unions. Then its zealous, super-scientific police arrest the children, on pretexts outside the law.

No child has committed a crime through the accident of birth. It is no crime to be born white or black, legitimate or illegitimate. The police in trying to fasten crime on persons because of their appearance have shown how idiotic an inter-marriage law can be.

Amalgamation – 1927

New Jersey

Jerseyites Fight Mixed Marriage Bill In Assembly

Trenton, N. J.—The fight against the anti-intermarriage bill introduced in the New Jersey Assembly by Assemblyman Dodd of Monmouth county was led by Lawyer Isaac N. Nutter of Atlantic City, at the State House. Delegations of colored people from various parts of the State came to show that they were opposed to the measure. The New Jersey State Conference, led by former Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, passed resolutions condemning the measure and appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. William Byrd of Jersey City, Rev. J. P. E. Love of Hackensack, James Bryant, clerk of the Borough of Lawnside, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Emma Davis of Princeton, and W. E. Green of Trenton, to lobby against the bill. Resolutions were also passed by Colored Republican Women's League headed by Mrs. Bessie Menton of Princeton.

The Plainfield delegation of the N. A. A. C. P., consisting of Dr. A. L. Thompson, Rev. E. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jamieson, Mrs. Virginia Brown, Mrs. M. A. Alexander and Edward C. Douglass, was in evidence. Other citizens appearing were James W. Robeson of Jersey City, George E. Bates, grand secretary of the Elks, Mesdames Blanche Harris and M. Cheek of Newark, Rev. Holley, Reuben Transom and Counsellor Robert Queen.

Assemblyman J. Leroy Baxter of Newark, the only colored member of the New Jersey Assembly, has addressed several indignation meetings in Trenton and will fight the bill to a finish on the floor of the House.

KU KLUX BILLS IN N. J. LEGISLATURE

TRENTON, N. J.—A bill making unlawful intermarriage between white and colored races has been introduced in the New Jersey Senate, by a white Republican.

Two other bills designed to prevent colored Masons, Elks, Pythians, etc., from wearing the insignia of the order have also been introduced.

Amalgamation—1927

New York.

Harlem Colored Woman Swears She Is Common-Law Wife of Millionaire and Is Suing In Court For a Separation

Wealthy Retired Business Man Admits Having Lavished Thousands of Dollars Upon Her, But Denies Ever Living In Wedlock

Through her lawyer, Richard E. Carey of 2376 Seventh avenue, Mrs. Letitia Ernestine Brown of Harlem has entered suit in the Supreme Court, Manhattan, for a decree of separation from Carlton Curtis, a retired millionarie and prominent clubman, who she declares is her husband.

Mrs. Brown swears that she lived with the wealthy white man for seventeen years in New York City and in Freeport, Long Island, and that she has always been recognized by his friends as his wife. Curtis is a large stockholder in the Fifth Avenue Bank, owner of the Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th street, and part-owner of Aeolian Hall. He is worth $10,000,000, and has an income of $1,000,000 a year, asserts Mrs. Brown.

The case was presented to Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black, who is studying the papers.

Every effort has been made to shroud the filing of this suit in the deepest secrecy. But it was learned that last Monday Justice Black, in Special Term, Part I, heard a motion brought by Mrs. Brown for separation with counsel fees of $20,000 and alimony of $50 a week.

Curtis Attorney Astonished.

Harold H. Corbin law associate of Max D. Steur who is now in Europe, is the Attorney for Curtis. Corbin absolutely refused to discuss the case, and was astounded when a reporter called at his offices, 11 Broadway, to inquire about it.

Corbin issued this statement, declining to shed any light at all on the situation:

It is not a case that would bear discussion. It is not a case that has any foundation in fact for discussion.

"Whether the plaintiff's reputed cause of action has any semblance of merit whatsoever may be best determined by Justice Black's decision when it shall be rendered."

Admitted Giving Fortune.

Curtis, it was learned, has submitted papers and affidavits denying vehemently that he and the colored woman were ever married or that they ever lived togeher as husband and wife. He swears that they were never known as husband and wife and never entered into any common law agreement.

He admits that he knows her that he has given her thousands upon thousands of dollars. From one source it was declared the multimillionaire has spent upwards of $100,000 on Mrs. Brown since he first met her.

It was also asserted that not alone did he purchase for her an imposing home in Colonial avenue, Freeport, but that in 1923 he established a trust fund for her with the Fifth Avenue Bank which paid her an income of $1,200 monthly.

Into this trust he placed, it is said, securities valued at close to $250,000. This trust was revoked by Curtis in November, 1926 after, he said, he learned the type of woman she was.

Calls Her Blackmailer.

She is a blackmailer, a gambler, a drunkard and worse, he charges in his answer to her complaint. She has threatened his life, he asserts.

"She threatened to cut my heart out and throw it in my face," the aged clubman exclaims in his affidavit.

Curtis declares that during the years he was friendly with her "after picking her up on a street corner in Harlem in 1910," she used thousands that he gave her to maintain other lovers—colored men. He charges that she has taken trips abroad with a colored sweetheart and that she lived with him in Paris.

Telling him that the Ku Klux Klan was after her and threatening to expose his relationship with her, she extorted money repeatedly from him, he asserts. This and other tales she told him for the sole purpose of getting money were false, he has learned, says Curtis.

Startling Charges Made.

In her complaint, prepared by her attorney, Mrs. Brown makes startling charges. Among other things, she states that she assumed the name of Brown at the request of Curtis and that he called himself Harry Brown.

In November, 1911, says Mrs. Brown, she entered into an agreement with Curtis to become husband and wife. By the terms of that agreement, she declares, they lived together as husband and wife, and she insists that they are still husband and wife.

In his petition asking Justice Black to dismiss the complaint, Curtis says:

"She is not and never was my wife and I never referred to her as my wife. There was never any agreement between us to become husband and wife.

"This suit is merely an attempt to blackmail me," he continues.

"She wants me to pay money to hide the fact that I knew her."

As proof of his contentions Curtis submitted an affidavit which he says Mrs. Brown swore to in March last. In this Mrs. Brown is quoted as saying:

"I was never married to Curtis. I have no claims on him. He took care of me for nine years and maintained a home for me in Freeport."

He submits copies of letters which he states were written to her by a Garland Patton, colored, showing that in 1925 and 1926 when he (Curtis) was giving her money she was supporting Patton and took him to France with her.

Charges Are Amplified.

Patton's wife, charges Curtis, sued Mrs. Brown for alienation of her husband's affections. This suit was settled by payment of $1,500, he says.

"Athough I knew she was not what is called a 'good' woman," states the millionaire, "I did not think she was as bad as this until I put detectives on her trail this year."

Curtis declares that Mrs. Brown is "a confirmed alcoholic" and drank copiously of raw whisky. She also passed checks when she knew there were no funds in her account to mmet them, he says, and then came to him for help.

Mrs. Brown has always said that she was a single woman, Curtis asserts, and adds that she told him she always registered and voted as unmarried.

Boulin Makes Statement.

Herbert S. Boulin, head of a private detective agency at 110 East 125th street, declares that Mrs. Brown will be easily able to substantiate her claims. He denies for her the charge of blackmail, and asserts that she has herrelf been made a blackmail victim by various well known Harlem women who were connected with Garland Pat-

Amalgamation—1927.

New York.

KIP LOSES CASE AND CAN'T LOSE HIS NEGRO WIFE

New York, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The hastily knotted ties of marriage which bound Leonard Kip Rhinelander, son of an old and wealthy house, to Alice Beatrice Jones, mulatto daughter of a coachman and a cook, were pulled tighter today by a decision of the appellate division of the Supreme court, upholding the Supreme court jury that denied Rhinelander's plea for annulment.

Justices Kelly, Manning, Jaycox, and Young, sitting in Brooklyn, judged that Rhinelander had had ample opportunity to find that his wife had Negro blood and that this precluded his accusation that she had married him by fraud and deceit.

Only Justice Lazansky dissented from the opinion and his disagreement provides young Rhinelander's attorney's with the opportunity to carry the case before the court of appeals.

Neither Rhinelander nor his wife was in court when the opinion was read.

She is living with her family in New Rochelle. Rhinelander, now 25, a nervous, stammering young man who has been kept by his family under the care of tutors or in private schools most of his life, is in seclusion on the family farm near Montauk.

Today the Appellate court not only upheld the original dismissal of the suit but also Justice Morschauser's refusal to permit Rhinelander to obtain a new trial of the suit and allowed an additional $12,000 counsel fees to the woman. Kip is paying Alice $300 monthly alimony.

KIP RHINELANDER FORCED TO PAY WIFE'S LAWYERS AN ADDITIONAL $1,500

(Preston News Service)

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For presenting the case of Mrs. Alise Jones Rhinelander in the annulment action of her husband, Leonard Kip Rhinelander, in the court of appeals at Albany, Lee Parsons Davis and Samuel F. Swinburne, Mrs. Rhinelander's attorneys, were granted $1,500 by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser Thursday. They sought $5,000.

The allowance was vigorously opposed by Isaac N. Mills, counsel for Rhinelander. Mr. Mills declared that the $18,500 they had received was sufficient. Mills said that this amount represented one-tenth of Rhinelander's personal fortune. This was successfully denied by Mrs. Rhinelander's attorneys.

White Hempstead Slayer Sentenced

Mother-in-Law Threatened to Tell of His Mulatto Stepfather

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 21.—Harold F. Webster, who was convicted last week of murder in the second degree for killing his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Galloway, at Hempstead on Jan. 3 with an iron bar, was sentenced here today by County Judge Lewis H. Smith to serve from twenty years to life in Sing Sing Prison.

The slain woman, Webster said in his confession, threatened to tell his wife that his father was a mulatto, and this he gave as one of the reasons for their strained relations.

Webster, 24 years old, whose son, 13 months old, was asleep in the house of his brother-in-law, Dell C. Bassett, when he killed Mrs. Galloway, announced through his lawyer, George W. Copeland, after sentence that he still loved his wife, although he had little hope of ever winning her back, and intended to try to make himself deserving of their son. Mrs. Blanche Gallaway Webster, the wife, issued a written statement a few minutes later bitterly denouncing him and the jury, whom she called "weak minded," and his lawyers, whom she called "professional perverters of truth." Her lawyers said she planned to start suit for divorce and for the return of her maiden name.

All of the principals in the case are white.

Man's Story Saves Him From Chair

The constant taunt that he was the son of a colored man, drove Harold F. Webster to murder his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Galloway, in Mineola, Long Island, a short month ago.

On the witness stand, Webster telling the story of the murder, said that Mrs. Galloway repeatedly taunted him, saying that his mother, Mrs. Alice Garrison, had been married to a colored man. Webster, whose name had been successively changed from Garrison to Weber then to Webster, writhed in his chair as the prosecuting attorney described Garrison as a man with distinct colored features, mullato with curly, crinkly hair.

Mrs. Galloway, prior to her death had asserted that Webster knew no father other than Garrison, that he had no legal claim to the name of Webster, it is alleged. Despite protestations, it is said that Mrs. Galloway continued her insinuations against Webster's parentage.

On the stand, Webster's mother, Mrs. Alice Garrison, was forced to admit that she had married Garrison without first obtaining a divorce from her first husband, a German named Weber.

When her son met Mrs. Galloway's daughter, he was using the name Weber, although, he had been raised as Harold F. Garrison. At Mrs. Galloway's suggestion, he changed his name to that of Weber, later taking the name of Webster.

In his testimony, the young man who was sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years to life, told of his mother-in-law's maddening aspersions and related that on the fatal morning, he had gone to her house with the intention of seeking a reconciliation with his wife. He blamed his dead mother-in-law for all of his troubles and stated that she was behind the effort to effect a permanent separation between Mr. and Mrs. Webster. However, she refused to listen to the man's pleas, and in a fit of anger, Webster seized an iron bar, and beat Mrs. Galloway to death. The jury after being out eight hours and a half, returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury apparently believed Webster's story. He thus quickly escaped the electric chair, being sentenced to Sing Sing for 20 years to life on Monday.

KIP RHINELANDER MUST PAY NEGRO WIFE'S ATTORNEY

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[U. P.]—Leonard Kip Rhinelander today lost his fight to avoid paying $12,000 counsel fees to his Negro wife, the former Alice Beatrice Jones.

The Appellate division of the Supreme court refused him the right to appeal from the award of the counsel fees by Justice Morschauser.

Motion for permission to appeal as filed by counsel for Rhinelander on Jan. 11.

Mrs. Rhinelander was granted the award after Rhinelander lost his suit for annulment of the marriage on the ground his wife had concealed her Negro ancestry from him.

MRS. RHINELANDER TO SUE.

Her Attorney Says She Will Seek Separation, Charging Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—Judge Samuel F. Swinburne, attorney of record for Mrs. Alice Jones Rhinelander of New Rochelle, said today that an action would be started by his client within the next few weeks for a separation from Leonard Kip Rhinelander on grounds of desertion.

The statement followed the filing this morning of final judgment, signed by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, denying Rhinelander an annulment of his marriage. An allowance of $125 actual disbursements for the proceedings in the Court of Appeals was granted to counsel for Mrs. Rhinelander.

MRS. KIP RHINELANDER WINS FAMOUS ANNULMENT CASE

New York, Jan. 4.—Four judges of the appellate division of the New York supreme court today ruled that Leonard Kip Rhinelander, son of one of the oldest New York families, should be refused a new trial in an effort to have his marriage to Mrs. Alice Beatrice Jones Rhinelander annulled. He sought annulment on the ground he had been deceived as to his wife's color.

The action of the appellate division upheld the decision of Justice Morchauser, of White Plains, last spring.

One of the justices, Edward Lazansky, dissented. His opinion provides the 26-year-old son of Philip Rhinelander the opportunity to take the case to the court of appeals. Whether he will avail himself of another appeal could not be learned through his attorney, Isaac N. Mills, today.

Four of the five justices who sat in Brooklyn, held that Rhinelander knew his bride was part Negro, and that Mrs. Rhinelander did not deceive him in this respect.

This conclusion was similar to the one of the jury, December 5, 1925, which announced that not only had Mrs. Rhinelander not deceived her husband as to her race or color, but it added that its opinion was that Rhinelander would have married her even had he known she was of Negro blood.

The Rhinelanders were married October 14, 1924, when Rhinelander was 23 years old. Alice Beatrice Jones, of New Rochelle, was a servant girl, several years older than Rhinelander, and the daughter of a Negro coachman and a white English woman.

Young Rhinelander left his bride November 20, after counsel for his father, Philip Rhinelander, advised him to do so, and he brought suit for annulment five days later, charging that his wife had deceived him.

Maine Defeats Anti-Inter-Marriage Bill

New York, March 25—One more State has rebuked the Ku Klux Klan by defeating the bill which would prohibit intermarriage of white and colored people. This State is Maine and Milton R. Geary of Bangor reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Judiciary Committee of the Maine legislature did not even vote on it. The order was passed that the bill "ought not to pass" and it was promptly dropped.

When arguments for the bill were called for, no one appeared in its favor, Mr. Geary reports, and it was not even necessary to hear any of the fifty or more people on hand ready to oppose it.

The N. A. A. C. P. actively campaigned against this measure in Maine, as in other States, sending letters to the chief Maine newspapers and having representatives of the Maine Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. call upon members of the legislature.

ALICE RHINELANDER WINS IN HIGH COURT

Wealthy New Yorker Fails to Secure Annulment of Marriage To Negro Woman

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—(AP) — Leonard Kip Rhinelander wealthy member of an old New York family is through with his fight to obtain an annulment of his marriage to his wife of negro blood, Alice Jones Rhinelander.

This became known today after the court of appeals refused to overturn the decision of Supreme Court Judge Joseph Moreschauser who had denied his plea for annulment.

Former Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills, counsel for Rhinelander said that no appeal would be taken as the high court's decision precluded further action.

Alice Rhinelander on the other hand will probably take up the battle that has been waged by her husband for more than two years and will attempt to obtain a separation in her own behalf her counsel said.

Offsetting the charge of falsely concealing her negro color from him, upon which the scion of old Knickerbocker aristocracy based his suit for annulment, the former New Rochelle housemaid will seek her separation on grounds of cruelty and abandonment, it was said. In the meantime, the $300 monthly alimony granted at the time of the original suit will continue.

This is the third legal defeat in a row suffered by the son of Philip Rhinelander since his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones October 14, 1924.

Marine Defeats Without Hearing Proposed Anti-Intermarriage Bill

New York, March 30—One more State has rebuked the Ku Klux Klan by defeating the bill which would prohibit intermarriage of white and colored people. This State is Maine and Milton R. Geary of Bangor reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Judiciary Committee of the Main legislature did not even vote on it. The order was passed that the bill "ought not to pass" and it was promptly dropped.

When arguments for the bill were called for, no one appeared in its favor, Mr. Geary reports, and it was not even necessary to hear any of the fifty or more people on hand ready to oppose it.

Negroes To Fight Bills Against Inter-Marriage

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—(AP)—A conspiracy "by the Ku Klux Klan and allied groups" is responsible for the introduction of bills in northern legislatures to prohibit the inter-marriage of white and negro people, James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today.

Colored people throughout the northern states and many of their white friends will oppose these bills to the last ditch he said. They deprive colored women of the protection of matrimony and of the legal recourse and protection due all women of whatever race.

The bills, he said, have been introduced in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey. They have been blocked by opposition of the association in Ohio, Rhode Island and Michigan, Johnson said.

PREPARES TO SEEK ALIMONY

(Preston News Service)

NEW YORK, April 8—Suits for separation and permanent alimony were under consideration Saturday by Alice Jones Rhinelander, bride of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, wealthy young aristocrat, defeated in the Court of Appeals Thursday in the last effort for annulment of his marriage.

Mrs. Rhinelander and her attorney indicated that papers in a separation suit, charging cruelty and abandonment, would be served on Rhinelander within a few days.

The complaint was prepared the day the jury decided against Rhinelander's plea that his wife deceived him as to her part Negro blood, but, her counsel said, the suit was not begun pending settlement of appeals.

Mrs. Rhinelander has been receiving $300 monthly as temporary alimony and also has been allowed $6,500 in counsel fees. Legal compulsion for payment of the alimony ceased with Thursday's decision. Whether her husband would continue the payments of his own accord could not be learned.

Samuel F. Swinburn, Mrs. Rhinelander's counsel, said that at the start of the court battle for annulment of his marriage Rhinelander announced that no matter which way case went some provision would be made for Mrs. Rhinelander.

Seven justices of the Court of Appeals, the state's higest tribunal, unanimously decided that Mrs. Rhinelander, daughter of a Negro coachman, had not deceived her husband as to her color. The decision was the third legal defeat suffered by Rhinelander in a fight that is estimated to have cost him $50.000.

KIP CAN'T QUIT ALICE, BUT SHE MAY QUIT HIM

Rhinelander Loses Fight to Obtain Marriage Annuiment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—(AP)—Leonard Kip Rhineander, veathy member of an old New York family, is through with his fight to obtain an annulment of his marriage to his wife of negro blood, Mrs. Alice Jones Rhinelander.

This became known today after the court of appeals refused to overturn the decision of Supreme Court Judge Joseph Moreschauser, who had denied his plea for annulment.

Former Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Milis, counsel for Rhinelander, said that no appeal would be taken as the high court's decision precluded further action.

Mrs. Rhinelander, on the other hand, will probably take up the battle that has been waged by her husband for more than two years and will attempt to obtain a separation in her own behalf her counsel said.

Offsetting the charge of falsely concealing her negro color from him, upon which the scion of old Knickerbock aristocracy based his suit for annulment, the former New Rochelle house maid will seek her separation on ground of cruelty and abandonment, it was said. In the meantime, the $300 monthly alimony granted at the time of the original suit will continue.

This is the third legal defeat in a row suffered by the son of Philip Rhinelander since his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones, Oct. 14, 1924.

EXPECTED TO ASK DIVORCE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—(AP)—Counsel for Alice Kip Rhinelander, daughter of a New Rochelle negro coachman, whose marriage to Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of an old New York family, was upheld by the court of appeals today indicated that she probably would begin a suit for separation.

The suit would be based, it was said, on grounds of cruelty and abandonment.

The Rhinelander woman has been receiving $300 a month alimony, in addition to a large sum for counsel fees. Lawyers would not discuss what effect, if any, the decision would have on her alimony.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press

FEB 24

Negroes Fight Bill Prohibiting Inter-Marriages

JOHNSON CHARGES MEASURE IS K. K. K. CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—(AP).—A conspiracy "by the Ku-Klux Klan and allied groups," is responsible for the introduction of bills in Northern legislatures to prohibit the intermarriage of white and negro people, James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today.

Will Fight Bill.

"Colored people throughout the Northern states and many of their white friends will oppose these bills to the last ditch," he said. "They deprived colored women of the protection of matrimony and of the legal recourse and protection due all women of whatever race."

The bills, he said, have been introduced in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecicut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey. They have been blocked by opposition of the association in Ohio, Rhode Island and Michigan, Johnson said.

FEB 25

Klansmen Credited With Making Drive For Racial Purity

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. (AP)—A conspiracy "by the Ku Klux Klan and allied groups" is responsible for the introduction of bills in Northern legislatures to prohibit the inter-marriage of white and negro people, James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today.

"Colored people throughout the Northern States and many of their white friends will oppose these bills to the last ditch," he said. "They deprive colored women of the protection due all women of whatever race."

The bills, he said, have been introduced in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey. They have been blocked by opposition of the association in Ohio, Rhode Island and Michigan, Johnson said.

Amalgamation - 1927

New York.

RHINELANDER FAILS TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

Appeals Court Confirms Lower Tribunal's Decision in Suit Against Alice Jones.

WIFE'S COURSE UNCERTAIN

She Will Consult Counsel Before Deciding Whether to Seek Separation and Alimony.

ALBANY, March 29 (AP).—Leonard Kip Rhinelander, member of an aristocratic New York family, has lost his legal fight for the annulment of his marriage to Alice Jones, mulatto, of New Rochelle. The Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal to which the litigation could be preferred, gave a decision today affrming the decision of the Appellate Dilvision, which, in turn, had sustained the finding of Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser, denying the annulment application.

Mr. Rhinelander and Alice Jones were married at New Rochelle Oct. 14 1924. Soon afterward it was alleged that the bride was of negro blood, and for this reason, and at the solicitation of his family, Mr. Rhinelander left her on Nov. 13 the same year.

In seeking annulment of the marriage, Mr. Rhinelander declared that his wife had practiced fraud upon him by telling him she was white, and that she had urged him to marry her by stating that she was sacrificing other matrimonial prospects by waiting until he became of age.

At the trial before Justice Morschauser Mrs. Rhinelander did not testify in her own behalf, and the Justice refused to charge the jury that because of her failure to testify as to facts within her knowledge the jury might presume the facts to be against her. In his argument before the Court of Appeals Isaac N. Mills, counsel for Mr. Rhinelander, contended that this refusal to charge was a reversible error.

Justice Morschauser directed the jury to answer in the affirmative the question as to the allegation of negro blood, but the other questions submitted as to false representations and concealment were answered in favor of the wife.

Justice Morchauser adopted the verdict of the jury and dismissed the complaint. His decision was sustained by the Appellate Division, Second Department.

Prior to the trial, Mrs. Rhinelander was allowed $300 a month alimony, and counsel fees of $3,000. It was learned later that Rhinelander had inherited $300,000 from a grandfather, and an additional counsel fee of $3,500 was allowed.

Mrs. Rhinelander Says Truth Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 29.—Mrs. Alice Jones Rhinelander, when notified that the Court of Appeals at Albany had denied the application of her husband for a new trial in his attempt to annul his marriage, said:

"I think this shows that my case was founded on truth. I have not anything more to say in the matter until I have consulted my attorney, Judge Swinburne."

Judge Samuel F. Swinburne said he did not know whether any further steps to secure protection for his client would be taken.

"The alimony of $300 a month stops when judgment is entered in the case," he said. "While previous to the trial in 1925 it was said by Mr. Rhinelander's side that, no matter which way the case went, some provision would be made for Mrs. Rhinelander, we do not know whether he still feels the same way."

When asked if a separation action would be started by Mrs. Rhinelander so that an allowance would be obtained for her by court order, Judge Swinburn said this question would be discussed with Mrs. Rhinelander, after he had received official notice of the Court of Appeals' decision.

Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon, counsel for Mr. Rhinelander said:

"I can't tell what further steps may be contemplated by Mrs. Rhinelander. The decision in this case ends for all time the question of an annulment."

Justice Morschauser, who presided at the first Rhinelander trial, declined to discuss the finding of the Court of Appeals.

RHINELANDER CASE UP IN APPEALS COURT

Reversal of Refusal to Annual His Marriage to Alice Jones Is Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals is to review the action of the Appellate Division, Second Department, in affirming the dismissal of the suit of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, who is seeking to have his marriage to Alice Jones annulled. Arguments in the case took an hour or more this afternoon.

Discovery of the secret marriage of young Rhinelander and New Rochelle, Oct. 14, 1924, was followed soon by statements that the bride was of the negro race and he had left her for this reason, Nov. 13, at the solicitation of his family.

Rhinelander's complaint, served immediately after the separation, asked for annullment of the marriage on the ground of fraud, in that his bride had told him she was white and, believing such statements, he was induced to marry her.

Mrs. Rhinelander did not testify at the trial, and the Court refused to charge the jurors that because of this they might presume the facts were against her.

Isaac Mills, former Justice of the Supreme Court, appearing for Rhinelander, contended on the appeal that this refusal to charge was reversible error. The Court directed the jury to answer the question in the affirmative as to the allegation of colored blood, but the other questions submitted as to false representations and concealment were answered in favor of the wife.

The Court adopted the verdict of the jury and dismissed the complaint. This decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division Second Department.

SOCIAL EQUALITY IN JAIL OR MARY MAGDALENE---WHICH?

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 28.—(A.N.P.)—A colored girl accused of stealing $5.00 from her employer, was arrested and placed in jail in Augusta, Ga. May, 1926. The record shows that she was kept in prison until October. She was then convicted and placed in the workhouse, according to information secured. In March, 1927, "unto her" a child was born, whose complexion indicated that there had been some form of social equality indulged in by the mother and some member of the Nordic race or another "Emanuel" had arrived.

Upon examination, the girl testified that the turnkey of the prison was the father of her child; that the association was under duress and abject intimidation and compulsion. The matter has been turned over to the Inter-Racial Commission for solution. Turnkey Punckett will probably deny this social equality fraternation and seek to prove that there is another Mary Magdalene in our midst.

Keep in mind that this girl was in jail from March to October. The only contact she had with any male person between that time was the turnkey. If there had been any exposure before she went to prison, the child would have been born many months earlier.

Strangely enough there has been no lynching, manifestation of disapproval or condemnation in the white world. It will be interesting to see how the turnkey is going to work his way out of this complicated situation, with the assistance of the "best white people."

Kip's Had His Day

LEONARD KIP RHINELANDER has had his days in court, and now Alice, his wife, should have hers. He told his story to Supreme Court Justice Morchauser at White Plains, who didn't believe it. He appealed from his decision only to have the Appellate Division uphold Justice Morchauser. Not satisfied, he appealed to the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in New York State which upheld the two lower decisions.

MEANWHILE, Alice has been wearing along fairly well on temporary alimony of $300 a month, hoping that she would have her day. She is still his wife-at-law and as such is entitled to support commensurate with the financial standing of her husband, not as a temporary proposition, but so long as she is his legal wife. Alice should have her day.

INTERMARRIAGE BILL

NEW YORK.—One more State has rebuked the Ku Klux Klan by defeating the bill which would prohibit intermarriage of white and colored people. This State is Maine and Milton R. Geary of Bangor reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Judiciary Committee of the Main legislature did not even vote on it. The order was passed that the bill "ought not to pass" and it was promptly dropped.

When arguments for the bill were called for, no one appeared in its favor, Mr. Geary reports, and it was not even necessary to hear any of the 50 or more people on hand ready to oppose it.

The N. A. A. C. P. actively campaigned against this measure in Maine, as in other States, sending letters to the chief Maine newspapers and having representatives of the Maine Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. call upon members of the legislature.

SAYS WIFE WILL NEVER DIVORCE KIP RHINELANDER

New York, June 17.—[Special.]—Alice Jones Rhinelander, partly colored bride of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, will not consent to a divorce under any consideration.

That was the reply of Samuel F. Swinburner, her attorney, in New Rochelle today to the published report that the young son of a proud old New York family had established a residence in Reno, Nev., preparatory to suing the girl who emerged victorious two years ago from an annulment action.

Judge Swinburne, however, said that he had received no word from Rhinelander's lawyers regarding an impending divorce suit, although he had been in communication with them.

"We know nothing about it," he said, "except that Mrs. Rhinelander does not want a divorce and is ready to oppose it."

BLAME KU KLUX KLAN FOR ANTI - INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE BILLS

New York, Feb. 24, (AP)—A conspiracy "by the K. K. K. and allied groups" is responsible for the introduction of bills in northern legislatures to prohibit the inter-marriage of white and negro people. James W. Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the advancement of colored people, charged in a statement today.

Colored people throughout the northern states and many of their white friends will oppose these bills to the last ditch he said. "They deprive colored women of the protection of matrimony and of the legal recourse and protection due all women of what ever race."

The bills, he said, have been introduced in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey. They have been blocked by opposition of the Association in Ohio Rhode Island and Michigan. Johnson said.

VALDOSTA, GA. Times

FEB 24 1927

Negroes Charge K. K. K. With Conspiracy

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—A conspiracy "By the Ku Klux Klan and allied groups" is responsible for the introduction of bills in northern legislatures to prohibit the inter-marriage of white and negro people, James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today.

"Colored people throughout the northern states and many of their white friends will oppose these bills to the last ditch" he said.

"They deprive colored women of the protection of matrimony and of the legal recourse and protection due all women of whatever race."

The bills, he said, have been introduced in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. They have been blocked by oppositon of the association in Ohio, Rhode Island and Michigan. Johnson said.

Miami, Fla. Herald

B 25 1927

KU KLUX KLAN CHARGED WITH INTER-MARRIAGE CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. (AP)—A conspiracy "by the Ku Klux Klan and allied groups" is responsible for the introduction of bills in Northern legislatures to prohibit inter-marriage of white and negro people, James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today.

"WIFE" ASKS $250 WEEKLY FROM WEALTHY NEW YORKER WHO CAST HER "ADRIFT"

New York, July 29.—(Special)—Suit for $20,000 counsel fees and alimony of $250 a week has been filed in the supreme court, special term, part 1, by Mrs. Letitia Curtis, a well-known Harlemite, against Carlton Curtis, retired white multimillionaire and prominent New York club man. Mrs. Brown swears she is his common-law wife. According to Mrs. Brown, they have lived together for 17 years in New York and Freeport, L. I., as man and wife. To his wealthy friends and to the members of his social set the couple have been regarded as husband and wife, the woman says.

Has Large Income

Curtis is worth $10,000 and has a yearly income of $1,000,000, says Mrs. Brown. He is a large stockholder, she states, in the Fifth Ave. bank, is the proprietor of the Hotel Devon, 70 W. 55th St., and part owner of Aeolian hall.

Every effort has been made on the part of the wealthy clubman to keep the story from the newspapers, but it was learned that on Monday Justice William Harmon Black heard a motion brought by Mrs. Brown for separation.

Harold H. Corbin, law associate of Max D. Steuer, who is now in Europe, is the attorney for Curtis. Corbin absolutely refused to discuss the case with newspaper men.

Corbin issued this statement, declining to shed any light at all on the situation:

"It is not a case that would bear discussion. It is not a case that has any foundation in fact for discussion the name of Brown at the request of Curtis and that he called himself Harry Brown.

In November, 1911, says Mrs. Brown, she entered into an agreement with Curtis to become husband and wife. By the terms of that agreement, she declares, they lived together as husband and wife, and she insists that they are still husband and wife.

In his petition asking Justice Black to dismiss the complaint, Curtis says:

"She is not and never was my wife, and I never referred to her as my wife. There was never any agreement between us to become husband and wife.

"This suit is merely an attempt to blackmail me," he continues. "She wants me to pay money to hide the fact that I knew her."

As proof of his contentions Curtis submitted an affidavit which he says Mrs. Brown swore to in March, last. In this Mrs. Brown is quoted as saying:

"I was never married to Curtis. I have no claims on him. He took care of me for nine years and maintained a home for me in Freeport."

He submits copies of letters which he states were written to her by a Garland Patton, whose family lives at 137 W. 141st St. Several months ago Patton left here for Chicago, where he is working. These show that in 1925 and 1926 when he (Curtis) was giving her money, she was supporting Patton and took him to France with her.

Amplify Charges

Patton's wife, charges Curtis, sued Mrs. Brown for alienation of her husband's affections. This suit was settled by payment of $1,500, he says.

"Although I knew she was not what is called a 'good' woman," states the millionaire, "I did not think she was as bad as this until I put detectives on her trail this year."

Curtis declares that Mrs. Brown is "a confirmed alcoholic" and drank copiously of raw whisky. She also passed checks when she knew there were no funds in her account to meet them, he says, and then came to him for help.

"Whether the plaintiff's reputed cause of action has any semblance of merit whatsoever may be best determined by Justice Black's decision when it shall be rendered."

Curtis, it was learned, has submitted papers and affidavits denying vehemently that he and the Colored woman were ever married or that they ever lived together as husband and wife. He swears that they were never known as husband and wife and never entered into any common law agreement.

Admits He Knows Her

He admits that he knows her; that he has given her thousands upon thousands of dollars. From one source it was declared the multimillionaire has spent upwards of $100,000 on Mrs. Brown since he first met her.

It was also asserted that not alone did he purchase for her an imposing home in Colonial Ave., Freeport, but that in 1923 he established a trust fund for her with the Fifth Ave. bank which paid her an income of $1,200 monthly.

Into this trust he placed, it is said, securities valued at close to $250,000. This trust was revoked by Curtis in November, 1926, after, he said, he learned the type of woman she was.

She, he declares, is a gambler, a drunkard and worse, he charges in his answer to her complaint. She has threatened his life, he asserts.

"She threatened to cut my heart out and throw it in my face," the aged clubman exclaims in his affidavit.

Curtis declares that during the years he was friendly with her, "after picking her up on a street corner in Harlem in 1910," she used thousands that he gave her to maintain other lovers—Colored men. He charges that she has taken trips abroad with a Colored sweetheart and that she lived with him in Paris.

Telling him that the Ku Klux Klan was after her and threatening to expose his relationship with her, she extorted money repeatedly from him, he asserts. This and other tales she told him for the sole purpose of getting money, were false, he has learned, says Curtis.

Make Startling Charge

In her complaint, prepared by her attorney, Richard E. Carey, 2376 Seventh Ave., Mrs. Brown makes startling charges. Among other things she states that she assumed

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, August—Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black rendered a sweeping decision Tuesday, favoring Carlton Curtis in the sensational suit for separation, alimony and counsel fees instituted by Mrs. Letitia Ernestine Brown, in which the latter charged that although she had been recognized as the former's wife, he had deserted her and made no provision for her upkeep and maintenance, after having lived with her for seventeen years.

Mrs. Brown made a statement in her petition that rivaled the sensational Rhinelander case, but her hopes were dashed to the ground by Justice Black's decision.

Not only did Justice Black deny the application for alimony and counsel fee, but he expressed his opinion that Mrs. Brown need hardly expect to be able to prove upon trial that she was ever regarded as a millionaire's wife.

"There is an utter lack of probability in the plaintiff's ability to show in the moving papers," Justice Black said. "I am satisfied upon the facts presented me that the probability of establishing the relationship of husband and wife upon trial of this action is extremely remote."

"Kip" Has Established Residence In Nevada

Courier 1-25-27 Pittsburgh Pa.

RENO, Nevada, June 13.—(By P. N. S.)—Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of an aristocratic Huguenot family, and widely known for his marital troubles, has established residence here with the intention of securing a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Alice Jones Rhinelander of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kip slipped into a hotel here and registered several days ago. He is practically non-communicative and has not in the slightest divulged his plans, but they are obvious. According to the Nevada law, he can obtain a divorce here within three months.

WOMAN LOSES SUIT

Judge Rules In Favor Of Wealthy New York Clubman

CLAIM AS WIFE FAILS

Amalgamation-1927

North Carolina

DARK BLOOD BARS N. C. WHITE FROM SCHOOL

Asheville, N. C.—The children of Anderson Cove, descendants of "Greasy Bill" Anderson and Jane Russell, through whose veins dark blood flowed, must attend a school separate and distinct from that of other children of the Paint Fork region, the county board of education has ruled.

A small building, owned by Tom Jenkins, in the Anderson Cove region, has been rented for the next term of school and will be used as a schoolhouse for the Anderson Cove district.

The action of the school board revives the old and bitter argument between residents of the Paint Fork section of Buncombe county over the status of the decendants of the old Anderson mesalliance.

Years ago, five generations in fact, "Greasy Bill" Anderson married Jane Russell, the daughter of Sallie Russell, a white woman, and a man named Baughton, who was only half white. A son of this union, Lonzo Anderson, married a mountain girl of pure lineage. It is the children of the daughter of Lonzo Anderson, Belle Anderson Hicks, whose attendance at Paint Fork school is disturbing residents of the district, it was said. These two children, Paul and Lilly Hicks, are white in the eyes of the law, which says that persons separated from dark parentage by four generations are considered white and may marry with whites legally.

The children, however, were barred from the school on the grounds of the school law, which says no person of dark blood may attend a school for white children. Action of the school board, it was said, was forced by the attitude of residents of the Paint Fork region, who declared they would not send their children to school if the Anderson clan descendants were allowed to attend. The Hicks children attended school last term under the constitutional maintenance that they are white.

CROSSING LINE BY WHITE MEN IS CENSURED

Greensboro, N. C.—The Greensboro Daily News, in a recent issue, carried a special dispatch sent from the "Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 212 Tucker Building, Raleigh (by leased wire)," which told of two white men from Polk County, rrested more than a year ago and convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for sustaining illicit relations with two colored women.

The dispatch, disclosing, as it does, a unique poltical situation, is given just as it appeared in the Daily News.

When the 17th and 18th Judicial Districts are called in the supreme court, the papeal of Robert Ridings and Cos Smith, Polk County Democrats, from sentences of six months each for illicit relations with Negro women, will be argued and the nobility of r[illegible] Ridings' Democracy will have its chance at "judicial notice."

Arrested In Woman's Home

The Polk men were arrested just one year and four days ago by officers. Robert Ridings was occupying the same room with Zona Howell, married, and Cos Smith was in the other bedroom with Burdell Littlejohn, a single girl. Officer H. G. Laughter made the arrest. He testified that he found "Rob Ridings and Zona Howell in one bed, both undressed an in their unerclothes. Rob Ridings is a white man and married. Zona Howell's husband was not at home.

Up to this testimony, the great party service of Mr. Ridings had not been brought out. Mr. Laughter continued: "In the other bed-room we found in the bed Cos Smith, who is a married man; and Burdell Littlejohn, a single girl. This was in the home of Zona Howell and her husband. Her husband was away from home at the time. All the defendants were asleep when we found them, and we had to wake them up."

Symbolizing Democracy

Questioned further about these men defendants, Sheriff Laughter repeated the great words which symbolize the Democracy of Polk. That little county has gone Republican often in 20 years, but if all the Democrats hereafter think only of their party and nothing of themselves as Mr. Ridings did, there will be no more Republicans sent to Raleigh or the county capital of Polk.

"Rob Ridings said when I told him he'd have to get up and get his clothes on and go to jail, 'What do you mean?" and began to rub his eyes and sober up some. And when he finally realiezd that they were under arrest, said 'Look here Laughter, dont' do this—it will ruin the Democratic party.'

As a "Finally brethren, whatsoever things are true honorable, just,

"Tainted" Blood Causes Row

Anderson Descendants in Buncombe Must Attend Separate School

(Preston News Service.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 23.—The children of Anderson Cove, descendants of "Greasy Bill" Anderson and Jane Russell, through whose veins blood of Negroid extraction flowed, must attend a school separate and distinct from that of other children of the Pain Fork region, the County Board of Education has ruled.

A small building, owned by Tom Jenkins, in the Anderson Cove Region, has been rented for the next term of school and will be used as a schoolhouse for the Anderson Cove district.

The action of the School Board again revives the old and bitter argument between residents of the Paint Fork section of Buncombe County over the status of the descendants of the old Anderson Mesalliance.

Years ago, five generations, in fact, "Greasy Bill" Anderson married Jane Russell, the daughter of Sallie Russell, a white woman, and a man named Baughton, half Negro and half white. A son of this union, Lonzo Anderson, married a mountain girl of pure white lineage. It is the children of the daughter of Lonzo Anderson, Belle Anderson Hicks, whose attendance at Paint Fork school is disturbing residents of the district, it was said. These two children, Paul and Lilly Hicks are white in the eyes of the law, which says that persons separated from Negro parentage by four generations are considered white and may marry with whites legally.

The children, however, were barred from the school on grounds of the school law, which says no person of Negro blood may attend a school for white children. Action of the School Board, it was said, was forced by the attitude of residents of the Paint Fork region, who declared they would not send their children to school if the Anderson clan descendants were allowed to attend. The Hicks children attended school last term under the constitutional maintenance that they are white.

OFFICERS FIND WHITE WOMAN IN BED WITH NEGRO

Invalid Husband Was In Another Room At The Same Time

Dunn, N. C.—When the suspicions of local officers were aroused by certain strange circumstances, they made an investigation on July 23 which led to the bedroom of Mrs. Brittani West, a well known white woman, on North Magnolia street, where they found the woman in bed with Ira Cox, a young Negro, also well known in the community.

The woman's husband is an invalid and he was in another room in the house at the time. The woman and Cox were both arrested, the woman being lodged in the local jail while was taken to Lillington and jailed as a matter of precaution.

The affair caused considerable interest, but there was no excitement or outward indication of projected violence. Both were charged with prostitution.

Recorder R. G. Taylor tried Mrs West on Monday July 25, finding her guilty and sentencing her to serve two years in the county jail

Cox was brought from Lillington on Tuesday, and when arraigned before Recorder Taylor, entered a plea of guilty. He was also given a two year sentence, to be served on the county road. His trial lasted just five minutes, and he was taken at once to the county chain gang

COUPLE GET 2 YEARS FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY

N. C. White Woman And Her Lover Must Serve Long Terms

POLICE RAIDED HER HOME SUNDAY NIGHT

Couple Found Together; Husband Asleep In Adjoining Room

DUNN, N. C., Aug.—(A.N.P.)—Mrs. Britain West and her lover, Ira Cox, were sentenced to serve two years in confinement on a charge of immoral relations here Thursday.

This was the official charge. Actually the police resented the frequent visits of Cox to the West home and the social equality involved.

There was no charge of disorder and attorneys point out that the raid was made illegally.

Cox and Mrs. West were arrested Sunday night when officers raided the home of the woman and found the couple in a bed room, disrobed. When the woman appeared on the stand she charged her former lover with having broken into her room and attacking her. She explained that she had made no outcry because Cox threatened to kill her if she did and if she did not submit to his wishes.

The bed-room scene which confronted the officers and the reports which led to the raid, caused them to discredit the story and for once the old gag did not go over.

Mrs. West's husband is an invalid and was asleep in the adjoining room, during the "attack." He would make no statement whatever in court, but indicated that he would seek divorce immediately. Cox is an athletically built and attractive man and his white sweetheart is a comely woman about thirty years old.

NEGRO AND WHITE WOMAN CHARGED WITH "MISCONDUCT"

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Dunn, N. C.—Ira Cox, a colored man and a well-known white woman, whose name has been kept a secret, were arrested Sunday night and charged with engaging in prostitution and misconduct. The woman was placed in the local jail and Cox was removed to another town to await a hearing.

Suspecting the couple of intimacy, which is not tolerated in this section between a white woman and a Negro man, Sunday night the officers raided the home of the white woman and found her and Cox together in a room under incriminating circumstances. So surprised was the couple, the woman did not have the presence of mind to cry "rape" as is usually the custom under similar circumstances.

The husband of the white woman has been an invalid for some time and was asleep in another room at the time the raid was effected and his wife arrested. According to reports Cox and the woman have been lovers for some time. In spite of the fact that there is no ground for a rape charge, it is feared that unless closely protected Cox will be a victim of mob violence when called for trial.

ATTACK STORY FAILS, BOTH GET JAIL SENTENCES

White Woman And Colored Man Convicted Of Immoral Relations

By the Associated Negro Press

Dunn, N. C., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Britain West, and Ira Cox, Negro, were sentenced to serve two years in confinement on a charge of immoral relations here Thursday. Mrs. West will spend her two years in the county jail, while Cox will pass the time away making better roads for the State.

Cox and Mrs. West were arrested Sunday night when officers raided the home of the woman and found the couple in a bed room, disrobed. When the woman appeared on the stand she charged Cox with having broken into her room and attacked her. She explained that she had made no outcry because Cox threatened to kill her if she did and if she did not submit to his wishes.

The bedroom scene which confronted the officers and the reports which led to the raid, caused them to discredit her story. The woman's husband is an invalid and was asleep in the adjoining room, during the "attack". He would make no statement whatever in court but indicated that he would seek a divource immediately. Cox is an athletically built mulatto and West is a comely woman about thirty years old.

COUPLE GET 2 YEARS FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY

N. C. White Woman And Her Lover Must Serve Long Terms

POLICE RAIDED HER HOME SUNDAY NIGHT

Couple Found Together; Husband Asleep In Adjoining Room

DUNN, N. C., Aug.—(A.N.P.)—Mrs. Britain West and her lover, Ira Cox, were sentenced to serve two years in confinement on a charge of immoral relations here Thursday.

This was the official charge. Actually the police resented the frequent visits of Cox to the West home and the social equality involved.

There was no charge of disorder and attorneys point out that the raid was made illegally.

Cox and Mrs. West were arrested Sunday night when officers raided the home of the woman and found the couple in a bed room, disrobed. When the woman appeared on the stand she charged her former lover with having broken into her room and attacking her. She explained that she had made no outcry because Cox threatened to kill her if she did and if she did not submit to his wishes.

The bed-room scene which confronted the officers and the reports which led to the raid, caused them to discredit the story and for once the old gag did not go over.

Mrs. West's husband is an invalid and was asleep in the adjoining room, during the "attack." He would make no statement whatever in court, but indicated that he would seek divorce immediately. Cox is an athletically built and attractive man and his white sweetheart is a comely woman about thirty years old.

Amalgamation-1927

Oregon.

WHITES HELP KILL ANTI MARRIAGE BILI

Races Join In Petition And Judiciary Committee Rejects Measure

PORTLAND, OREGON. — By a unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the Oregon Legislature turned down a bill which had as its purpose the forbidding of colored and whites to marry in the state.

The measure which was presented to the House of Representative on February 17th, was introduced by Represented Sturgis, of Auburn.

The enacting clause set forth tha the marriage relations between whit persons and persons of African descent be forever prohibited and be declared unlawful and that such marriages be null and void.

The bill was fought by colored citizens headed by John M. George and Mrs. Thalia H. Perry who appearec before the committee on March 17th with a petition signed by 500 white and colored voters who opposed the measure.

OREGON ANTI-MARRIAGE BILL KILLED — WHITES HELP — USE PETITION LIKE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE IN MASS.—RACES JOIN IN PETITION AND JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REJECTS MEASURE

Portland, Oregon, March 22, 1927—By a unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the Oregon Legislature turned down a bill which had as its purpose the forbidding of colored and whites to marry in the state.

The measure which was presented to the House of Representatives on February 17th, was introduced by Representative Sturgis of Auburn.

The enacting clause set forth that the marriage relations between white persons and persons of African descent be forever prohibited and be declared unlawful and that such marriages be null and void.

The bill was fought by colored citizens headed by John M. George and Mrs. Thalia H. Perry who appeared before the committee on March 17th, with a petition signed by 500 white and colored voters who opposed the measure.

Amalgamation - 1927

Pennsylvania.

NAMELESS BABY ENDS ROMANCE OF TWO RACES

Jewess And Pittsburgh Lad Prevented From Marrying By Relatives

SOCIAL WORKERS VOTE TO SEPARATE TWO

Young Father Hounded, Flees, Doesn't Know He Has A Son

By HARRY B. WEBBER

PITTSBURGH, P A.—A baby, the product of a sensational romance between a Jewish girl of 19 and a race youth of 21, lies in the Allegheny General Hospital here today with a name or a home.

This is the result of the decision Saturday of seven prominent social workers in this city, in whose hands the destiny of the child lies.

A vote of these women as to whether or not they though the child should be separated from the mother because of its colored blood, resulted in four of them voting that the child should be so separated. The deciding vote was cast by a colored social worker.

The child is the illegitimate result of a love brought to light last year between Bertha Bolle, pretty Jewish girl and John Rankin, formerly residents of Duquesne, a suburb of Pittsburg. Throughout this agitation, it coos, cries, tries to stick its big toe or sleep quietly.

These two sweethearts attended the same schools and played with the same companions during childhood. Their love ripened as they grew up. But objection on the part of the girl's parents and relatives frowned on the love and marriage of the couple.

Publicity lighted up the relations between the two when the girl went to New York City last fall to visit relatives there. Later she sent for Rankin who joined her in that city. Parents of the girl objected to Rankin's visiting her at the home in New York. Resenting this interference the girl went to live with Rankin.

This situation was broken up when the girl's father called the attention of the district attorney of New York to the matter. Rankin was arrested on a charge of seduction and later released. He was further threatened with prosecution under the Mann Act, although the girl sent for him from New York and he did not take her there as would have to be the case for such prosecution.

From that time on Rankin has disappeared and his present whereabouts are unknown. Even the fact that he is father of a beautiful nameless baby here may not be known to him at this time. Race social agencies of this city believe all efforts should be made to acquaint him with the fact since the baby, otherwise, will be unclaimed.

ATTACK STORY

An "attack story" was invented by relatives of the girl at first in order to prove that she was an unwilling victim of Rankin's attentions. It was claimed that he forced himself on her. This tale was denied by the facts coming out of New York that the girl had willingly consented to live with Rankin.

ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE BILL INTRODUCED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa., March 2.—A bill was introduced in the house Monday night by Representative Weber, white, of Clearfield, Pa., to the effect that marriage between write persons and persons of African descent would "forever be prohibited" if the bill becomes a law.

Persons violating this law would be guilty of a felony and be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 and more than $5,000 or confinement in a penitentiary of from one to five years.

To those who have been studying the "works" of the house and its members for a number of years it was not a surprise when the bill was introduced. There being two Negro representatives in the house, they will be called upon to fight the bill.

Another bill by this same representative would prohibit persons entering into a marriage contract from making any agreement or stipulation to have the children of such marriage educated or trained according to the tenets of any such. A fine of $500 and a penitentiary sentence of a year and a day are provided as penalties.

This same Mr. Weber also put in a bill making it a felony for any person to organize or hold membership in any secret oath-bound society whose chief executive officer is a president or citizen of a foreign country. Persons found guilty could be fined $1,000 or a prison sentence of from one to ten years could be imposed.

WHITE MEN AND COLORED WOMEN TAKEN IN A RAID

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Seven white men and five colored women were arrested last week in a raid on a beauty parlor at 1501 Christian street, when they were staging "a little party," and held for hearing on a charge of indecent conduct.

Breaking in the doors of the place, police found a number of men and women scantily clad and some nude. The place raided was operated by Pocahontas Owens, who had been ordered out of town following numerous raids on her place.

Amalgamation - 1927

Rhode Island.

KILL ANTI-MARRIAGE

IN RHODE ISLAND—STATE SENATE BREAKS PRECEDENT TO DISAPPROVE—SPONSOR REPUDIATED—K. K. BILLS—SAME SET AS IN MASS. AND CONN.

Precedents were broken in the Senate recently to allow the 36 members present at the session of that body, including the sponsor of the measures, to record their disapproval of four bills declared during debate to have been espoused by the Ku Klux Klan.

The measures were presented last week by Senator Weaver, Rep., of Richmond, by request, and had since lain in the files of the judiciary committee.

Yesterday afternoon Senator Weaver arose and, on behalf of the committee, reported back the four measures and recommended that further consideration of them be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Archambault, Dem., of West Warwick, who previously had made the accusation that the bills were inspired by the Klan, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted and was seconded, in the case of each bill, by Senator Grinnell, Rep., of Exeter, chairman of the judiciary committee and party floor leader.

A rising vote was taken on each of the four measures and in each case it was 36 to 0.

The four measures related to the marriage laws, anti-naptial contracts relating to the religious education of children, membership in societies whose requirements include membership in any organization, the head of which is in some foreign country, and the marriage of white persons and persons of African descent.

The Terms

The first measure prescribes that any person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony in Rhode Island who violates the provisions of the act shall be fined not less than $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year and one day, or both. Violation of the act prohibiting inter-marriage of whites and blacks would be punished by a fine of not less than $1000 nor more than $5000 or imprisonment or not less than one year nor more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

R. I. ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE MEASURE IS SET ASIDE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9.—The proposed Anti-Intermarriage bill introduced by Senator Weaver, Republican of Richmond, R. I., was postponed indefinitely in the Legislature last week. Senator Archambeault, Democrat of West Warwick, made the motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was carried.

Amalgamation-1927

INDEPENDENT

Anderson SC

AUG 4 1927

THE WORST CRIME.

It appears that in North and South Carolina, human laws are only partially effective in stamping out lawlessness among the descendants of the white man; but can never be equally effective when applied to the African race. Amalgamation has proven ineffective—because it is against nature. While you can certainly produce a God-cursed cross between the ever-ready she-African bawd, and a degenerate white man, the result is a hybrid—neither white man or negro—and is known as a "mulatto"—which is Spanish for "mule", or "mule-nigger." Perhaps the best plan is to ship all of them up North where the cold is intense, and the olfactory nerves are not so sensitive when in close proximity of an odor, that would make a wheelbarrow bug hold his nose—and refuse to play ball.

Both North and South Carolina are going to try to put an end to mob violence. Human laws, while partially affective, in stamping out lawnessless among the descendants of white parents, the laws of no state has ever been strong enough to prevent the negro from committing the most hellish crime known to civilization. What are you going to do about it?

South Carolina

Amalgamation - 1927

KNOXVILLE TENN. JOURNAL

FEB 15 1927

RACIAL CLASH PREDICTED

Treatment of Negro Women Is Theme of Dr. Hailey.

"God puts adultery in the same class with murder, and anyone committing it cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven," declared Rev. O. E. Hailey, who has charge of the only Colored Theological Seminary in the world, Nashville, in a talk before the Baptist Ministers' Association at the First Baptist church today.

"I think I've seen at least 5000 mulattoes and I have never found one whose mother was a white woman," the champion of the Christian negro asserted, "the white man's violation of the colored woman's chastity is the direct cause for every mulatto I have ever seen."

Christian Negroes

"There are 12,500,000 negroes in the United States," Rev. Hailey continued. "Of that number, 9,000,000 are in the south. Fifty per cent of the southern negroes are Christian and three of every four Christians are Baptists."

Predicting an imminent crisis between the solidified forces of the colored races of the world and the white race the speaker cited the following instances to serve as indication of such a thing:

"A Pan-Asiatic congress was held in Japan last June. The only subject for discussion was 'What shall we do with the U. S.?"

"Hardly had that congress adjourned when another conclave was called in the Central American countries. Their subject for discussion was, "What shall we do with the U. S.?"

Protest White Leadership

"Within the next few weeks representatives from every colored race in the world which includes the yellow man, the black man, and all other colored races will assemble in Brussels, Belgium, to enter their protest against the white leadership of the world."

"The colored races of the world have 900,000,000 inhabitants and the white race is 500,000,000 strong."

Referring to the Baptist denominational declaration Rev. Hailey said: "It is like the Texas fence—horse high, bull strong and pig tight."

The Rev. J. K. Haynes, pastor of South Knoxville Baptist church, presided at the weekly meeting.

Tennessee

Amalgamation - 1927

Utah.

Mother, Slayer Of Two Tots, Confesses

Adultery Charge Placed Against Porter Who Purchased Poison Dose

Love Of Race Man As Cause Of Crime

SALT LAKE, Utah, Apr. 21.—(P. C. N. B.)—Professing ardent love for her Negro lover and freely admitting the desire to get rid of her family in order to be with him, Mrs. Illa Peterson, white, confessed before the district court here recently that she put the strychnine in the food served her family on the night of March 8, that resulted in the death of her baby boy, Kenneth, and her foster baby daughter, Margaret Bateman. Only the fact that she put an overdose of the strycnine, purchased by Wyndon in Los Angeles, in the fatal meal prevented the rest of her family from suffering the same fate as that of the two babies. The bitter taste made them shun the food.

Negro Pleads Guilty

Ben Wyndon, colored Pullman porter of Los Angeles implicated through his affections for Mrs. Peterson, plead guilty to a statutory charge and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the State penitentiary. Mrs. Wyndon remained loyal to her husband and stood by him to the end.

Colored Society Shocked

The love-nest of Wyndon and Mrs. Peterson is stated to have been at the home of Mrs. Punch Leonard Jackson, 252 Center street, a revelation which shocked local colored society circles as the Jacksons are great social leaders and church members.

Amalgamation- 1927

Virginia

SOLVING THE PROBLEM

A pretty mess Virginia has stirred up with her "race integrity" law. Some of the "best people" among the whites have suddenly found themselves listed as Negroes, although they are quite as white as any of their white neighbors. Their children have been refused admittance into the schools established for white children and they will not allow them to go to the schools set aside for Negroes. Thus, the City of Richmond has been forced to establish a special school for these children who, though obviously white, are still listed as belonging to the black race! For scores of years many of these prominent families had been boasting of their Indian ancestry. Many of them had proudly indicated the fact that they were direct descendants of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, or of some prominent Indian chief. But alas! the Virginia Registrar of Vital Statistics got busy with his files and records and proved that since 1800 the Indians of Virginia have so mixed with the Negroes that hardly a single one of them has been free from Negroid strain.

Here is a situation funny enough to make the gods howl with laughter. White children being ejected from white schools on the ground that they are Negroes; the various municipal authorities forced to make appropriations for a special jim-crow school for the in-betweens; infuriated Nordics, who have suddenly been classed as Negroes, tattling on their relatives and friends with the result that the Negro population of the state is constantly being augmented; thousands of fearful Caucasiaus feverishly studying their family trees for dark branches and twigs. Surely a situation that Anatole France could have handled delightfully.

After all, these "racial integrity" laws may be the means of solving the vexatious color problem. Why not have one in every state? If the heads of the departments of Vital Statistics everywhere are as zealous and enthusiastic as Dr. W. A. Plecker of Virginia it should not be very long before full-blooded Nordics would be almost as scarce as Klansmen in the Vatican. Indeed, in order to make sure that nine-tenths of the population would be immediately classed as Negroes, a national law might be passed requiring every white person to PROVE that none of his or her ancestors possessed a drop of "Negro" blood. It is unquestionable that such a task would be exceedingly difficult for many and impossible for most, with the result that about ninety per cent of our population would immediately be classed as black.

Virginia has taken a long step forward. Other states should follow suit. If Negro ancestry makes a person a Negro, then we ought to trace everyone's ancestors for at least two or three hundred years back to determine whether or not there are any dark leaves on the family tree. And we might even go back farther. It will be remembered that Rome policed her empire with many legions of black troops; that the Arabs overran all of Southern Europe for several hundred years; that England under the Romans was garrisoned by many black legions; that when the English first invaded Ireland every knight had a Negro page holding the bridle of his horse, while Negro cooks and camp followers were numerous, which probably accounts for the fact that so many Irishmen resemble Negroes; and that many of the white and black slaves in these charming states inter-married during colonial days until drastic laws were passed against the practice. Thus there has been ample contact between the whites and blacks down through the ages, and careful research may prove that it is a rare Caucasian that has no Negro hiding in his family tree, and vice versa.

Amalgamation - 1927

HOW RACIAL INTEGRITY WORKS.

The racial integrity law adopted by the Virginia legislature in 1924 to draw a strict line against all persons formerly classed as white but possessing the slightest admixture of African blood, has worked some unforseen results. According to a recent news dispatch from Richmond, the school authorities have found it necessary to establish a special school to provide for some fifty or more small children who have been barred from the white schools because they were classed as non-Caucasians. Most of these children were apparently pure whites, and their parents insist that they are not Negroid but of Indian extraction.

The State educational authorities held that such an admission was equivalent to the confession of Negroid blood, because Virginia Indian blood for more than three generations has been more than half Negro. The inheritance of Western Indian blood was not considered a bar to admission to the white schools, probably for the reason stated by a writer from Oklahoma in the New Yorker that the Western tribes, with the exception of the Cherokees, did not intermarry with the blacks. Be this as it may, the parents of such children in Virginia, formerly classed as white, had no choice but to send them to Negro schools. Only a few did this, the majority keeping them at home. Several of these families had boasted of their Indian blood until it was pronounced to be allied with that of the Negro.

The admixture of the red and black races in Virginia is said to date back to 1800, as for more than a hundred years the Indian reservations furnished refuge to runaway slaves and hospitality to free Negroes. The two races in most of the State became inextricably mixed and their descendants were endowed with regular features and straight hair. The same characteristics may be observed among the descendants of the Montauk and Shinnecock Indians of Long Island, where a similar admixture prevailed. When these Virginia Indians of a later generation left the reservations and came to the cities, many of them of fine appearance and light complexion, they took their places with the whites. Some acquired property and became leading citizens in their communities. Now, because of the so-called racial integrity movement fathered by Major John Powell of the Anglo-Saxon clubs, they are no longer to be classed as whites or Caucasians.

The curious part about this racial integrity movement is that it rests upon as unsubstantial a foundation as the Nordic myth, which has been ridiculed by all scientists who have studied the evolution of races. As all students of anthropology and ethnology have found out, the races of the world who have remained true to type with the least admixture from other sources, are the most backward races in the scale of modern civilization. The poor whites in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Tennessee, the hillbillys of Georgia and the crackers of South Carolina, Florida and other Southern States are examples of racial integrity reduced to its lowest denominator. Even the vaunted Anglo-Saxon strain did not amount to much until it was dominated by the Norman conquest.

The Virginia crusade for racial integrity started a few centuries too late, but if persisted in, it may reduce its followers to the status of other isolated groups to be found in Southern Atlantic coast swamps or in the mountains of the interior. In the meantime it has added another segregated group to the school population of Virginia.

Amalgamation - 1927

Virginia.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

AUG 5 1927

RACIAL INTEGRITY IN VIRGINIA.

A problem that has vexed Louisiana for the whole period since the Civil War comes up in a new form to plague Virginia. What is "racial integrity"? "Jim Crow" public schools are all very well in their way, but there are other colors besides black, white and yellow. For instance, there is red. And people of Indian stock, from the highest social strata to the lowest, have generally been proud of their descent. Their children of today have Caucasian features, straight hair and are often beautiful. They have been going to white schools without protest for a long series of years.

Up rises the State Registrar of Vital Statistics with the proposition that there is a strain of negro blood in every child that cannot trace back white intermarriage beyond 1800. The children involved are told to go to colored schools. Their parents revolt. And in Richmond the School Board will create a third color distinction by creating schools for the Reds who are really not red at all but as white as most of us.

The explanation is interesting. Indian tribes lived on reservations. Escaped negro slaves found a refuge in these reservations. Some of them were kept as much in slavery as before under Indian masters. But there was intermarriage between Red and Black, and "traces" of it remain. Virginia is very much in earnest in her struggles for "racial integrity." If she had begun three hundred years earlier she would have had none of the problems of today to contend with.

VA. J-CROWS INDIANS

SEPARATE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF INDIANS—REFUSE TO GO TO COLORED SCHOOLS—ALL VA. INDIANS HAVE AFRICAN SHAME—RICHMOND TO ESTABLISH NEW SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN BARRED FROM "WHITE" SCHOOLS

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2, 1927.—Richmond is to establish a special school for her ~~racial outcasts~~—fifty or more small children who have been barred from the white schools because of non-Caucasian blood.

These children, most of them apparently of pure white blood, missed school last year because their parents refused to send them to Negro schools. Their parents insist they are not Negroes, but have Indian blood.

The State educational authorities, backed by the opinion of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. W. A. Piecker, assert that such a plea is a confession of Negro extraction because Virginia Indian blood for more than three generations has been more than half Negro.

Law Causes Havoc

Families with Western Indian blood are not barred from the white schools.

The situation followed the adoption of the Virginia racial integrity law in 1924, and it became acute last year.

Score of Families Hit

Families with a noticeable strain of Negro blood first were barred from the white schools. In many cases it was necessary to eject children who had almost completed their education in the white public schools—sons and daughters of parents who always had considered themselves "white."

Parents of such children had no choice but to send them to Negro schools. Only a few of them did so. The others kept their boys and girls at home, trying vainly to explain why. Embarrassment involved a score of families and gave Richmond a bitter lesson in miscegenation.

Appear White

The parents besieged the school authorities in their misery and won their complete sympathy. But the city School Board could do nothing for them. And when a desperate mother charged favoritism and informed upon the brothers and sisters and cousins, the authorities were forced to eject their children, also from the white schools. Some of the children shown by records to have Negro blood were so white that no one would have thought them other than pure Caucausian.

Indian Blood Part Afro

Several of the families affected had been proud of their Indian blood until the racial integrity agitation disclosed beyond reasonable doubt that practically no Virginia Indian blood subsequent to 1800 remained free from a pronounced Negroid strain.

Indian reservation for more than a hundred years furnished refuge for runaway slaves and hospitality to freed Afros. The black and the red races in most of Virginia became inextricably mixed. And inevitably the white mixed with the red and the black to produce children with clear features, aquiline noses and straight Indian hair.

Many of these children became handsome men and beautiful women. They left the reservation and came to the city years ago. Their children were more white than they. And the children of the third and fourth generation took their places with the whites, and in many cases have become valuable citizens with considerable property.

Some of these families will send their children to private schools in the North, determined that they shall keep their status as Caucausians.

The Richmond School Board, with the help of the State Board of Education, is to establish a special school for the others in September. There are enough of them to establish a little borderline colony composed of people neither white, red nor black.

SET UP A SCHOOL FOR "RACIAL OUTCAST" IN VA

RICHMOND, Va., Aug 10. — The 'Comedy of Errors" that is the way the colored citizens of Virginia term the newest movement at race segregation in the public schools here.

A new Racial Integrity law bars all children from white schools who have a trace of any other blood than Caucasian running in their veins. Consequently a so-called large number of half-casts, who class themselves as white, but who have Indian blood have been barred from the white schools. These so-call whites refuse to attend the colored schools. As a consequence a school for "special outcast," (those who are barred from white schools and refuse to attend colored school) has been established.

Virginia's "Best White" Families In Trouble

Richmond, Va.—Virginia's "racial integrity" law, enacted in 1924, is making trouble for some of the "best white families" of the state according to a special despatch to the New York World.

Richmond is now forced to establish a special school for fifty or more small children who have been barred from white schools on the ground that they have American Indian ancestry and their parents refuse to send them to Negro schools.

A BOOMERANG

THE COLOR BAR the State of Virginia has sought to raise, in order to classify the F. F. V.'s has proven a kick-back. Instead of striking a blow at the Negro population, at whom it was aimed, it has resulted in bringing out the truth that the whites have much Indian and other objectionable (?) bloods.

This has disturbed the equilibrium of those who had thought themselves exempt from its harsh provisions. Every race and nation needs the infusion of new blood in its veins as has been proven both by scientists and anthropologists.

America has been built up by its new blood rather than its blue bloods. It is because of the influx and intermarriage of the immigrant classes that the North has progressed. It is because the South is of one blood that it is stagnant, slow and unprogressive. The Virginians should hereafter be more careful of the diffusion of their patrician gore.

Miami, Fla., Herald

SEP 8 1927

RACIAL INTEGRITY.

VIRGINIA has a racial integrity law and it has caused a condition that is bothering the educational authorities of Richmond. About 50 children have been barred from the white schools on the ground that they have negro blood in them, though their parents insist that the mixture is Indian.

The state contends that early in the last cenutry the Indian reservatoins offered refuges for negroes, both slave and free, and that practically no Indian blood in the past hundred years has been free from a mixture of the negro. So it is assumed that Virginia Indians have negro blood and they are barred from the white schools though Western Indians are admitted.

The present difficulty will probably be solved so far as Richmond is concerned by the establishment of a special school for the children who are neither white, black nor red, but the social problems that will arise in the future are not so easily settled. Racial mixtures, however deplorable, exist, and as Grover Cleveland said, "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Virginia is not the only state that has the problem and the United States is not the only nation that finds it difficult to separate mixed blood that is flowing through human veins. Time was when many Virginians were proud to claim Indian blood. John Randolph of Roanoke boasted that there were Indians among his ancestry and many have claimed kin to Pocahontas, albeit with little of fact to back up their claim. But these whites with a tinge of red are careful to place the date of the mixture back in Colonial times.

Letters From the People

THE RACIAL INTEGRITY BILL.

Editor The Georgian:

I read with a great deal of appreciation the editorial in Saturday's issue (September 10) of The Georgian replying to comment of The Baltimore Sun concerning our Racial Integrity Law.

I appreciate your defense of the motives of the Legislature in enacting this law; and while your criticism of the law itself is strong, yet I feel that it is friendly criticism rather than unfriendly.

Since this editorial has been written, as the member of the House who introduced this bill and sponsored it, I would like for you to know the origin of the bill and the efforts which were made to enact a practical law.

In 1924 Virginia enacted a Racial Integrity Law very similar to ours. The State of Virginia through its Bureau of Vital Statistics immediately printed a number of booklets and distributed them to members of the Legislature throughout the various states of the Union. For a long time it had been my belief that unless sufficient steps were taken to prevent it, amalgamation of the two races would be inevitable.

When I received a copy of the enclosed booklet from the Bureau of Vital Statistics of Virginia, I got in touch with the author of this bill, Hon. John Powell of Richmond, Va., and also with Major Earnest S. Cox, who had made a study of this question extending over many years, and after considerable correspondence with these two gentlemen and also with Dr. W. A. Plecker, the State Registrar, of Virginia, the Georgia Legislature through its Speaker, Hon. W. Cecil Neill, invited Mr. Powell to address the Georgia House of Representatives on this question.

Mr. Powell addressed the House of Representatives in June, 1925, coming to Atlanta at his own expense, and Mr. Powell and I, together with other members of the Legislature, prepared the bill which this year was enacted a law by the Legislature. This bill was not introduced in 1925 until the session was about half over; and while it passed the House unanimously, it did not get upon the Senate calendar until the last night of the 1925 session, and failed of passage because of the general confusion and rush attending the last hours of the Legislature. It was introduced the second day of the 1927 session, and passed both Houses this year almost unanimously.

Before the law was ever introduced into the Legislature, I consulted with Dr. T. F. Abercombie, the head of the State Board of Health and the official whose duty it would be to enforce this law or put it into operation. Dr. Abercrombie indorsed the bill and offered no criticism to any part of it, and stated that he was in favor of it.

Having been indorsed by the head of the department charged with its enforcement, we felt that there would be no obstacle in the way of the enforcement of this law. After it became a law, I was informed by Dr. Abercrombie that he did not read the bill when it was submitted to him and that he did not know what it provided until reading it after it became a law. I mention this so that you will not think that the Legislature enacted this law blindly without taking any thought as to how it would be carried out. As a matter of fact, much thought and attention was devoted to its preparation, and the wishes of those charged with its enforcement were consulted.

I believe you understand that this bill did not originate in racial prejudice. It was enacted in an effort to save the United States from the same fate which has befallen every other country where two races live side by side—that is a complete amalgamation of the two races.

I do not see how this conclusion can be escaped when the history of the world does not show one instance where two races have lived in the same country without amalgamating.

Lothrop Stoddard in his book, "The Rising Tide of Color;" Madison Grant in his book, "The Passing of the Great Race;" Maj. Ernest S. Cox in his book, "White America," and many other writers upon ethnological subjects call attention to the American people that unless sufficient preventive measures are taken, amalgamation is the inevitable solution of the race question in America.

The present Legislature entertains the same opinion. It is a question which must be faced. It cannot be disregarded, and the longer it is put off, the more difficult its solution will be.

Yours very truly,

JAMES C. DAVIS,
Representave from DeKalb Co.,
Atlanta.

Color Bar Hits

'RACIAL INTEGRITY" LAW MAKES TROUBLE FOR F.F.V.

New York, Aug. 5.—Virginia's 'racial integrity" law, enacted in 1924, is making trouble for some of the "best families" of the state according to a special despatch to the New York World. Richmond is now forced to establish a special school for fifty or more small children who have been barred from white schools on the ground that they have American Indian ancestry and their parents refuse to send them to Negro schools.

Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, who was dismissed from a position he held under the U. S. Department of Labor after complaint had been made of his anti-Negro propaganda by the N. A. A. C. P., is backing the opinion of the state authorities that confession of Indian ancestry in Virgina is equivalent to admission of Negro ancestry. The World's despatch continues:

Bar Negroes

"Families with a noticeable strain of Negro blood first were barred from the white schools. In many cases it was necessary to eject children who had almost completed their education in the white public schools—sons and daughters of parents who always had considered themselves 'white.'

"Parents of such children had no choice but to send them to Negro schools. Only a few of them did so. The others kept their boys and girls at home, trying vainly to explain why. Embarrassment involved a score of families and gave Richmond a bitter lesson in miscegenation.

"The parents besieged the school authorities in their misery and won their complete sympathy. But the city school board could do nothing for them. And when a desperate mother charged favoritism and and informed upon her brothers and sisters and cousins the authorities were forced to eject their children also from the white schools. Some of the children, shown by records to have Negro blood were so white that no one would have thought them other than pure Caucasian.

Indians and Negroes Mixed

"Several of the families affected had been proud of their Indian blood until the racial integrity agitation disclosed beyond reasonable doubt that practically no Virginia Indian blood subsequent to 1800 remained free from a pronounced Negroid strain.

"Indian reservations for more than 100 years, furnished refuge for runaway slaves and hospitality to freed Negroes. The black and red races in most of Virginia became inextricably mixed. And inevitably the white mixed with the Negro.

"Some of these families will send their children to private schools in the North, determined that they shall keep their status as Caucasians. The Richmond School Board, with the help of the State Board of Education, is to establish a special school for the others in September. There are enough of them to establish a little borderline colony composed of neither white, red nor black" red and black to produce children with clear features, acquiline noses and straight Indian hair.

Determined to Remain White

"Many of these children became handsome men and beautiful women. They left the reservation and came to the city years ago. Their children were more white than they. And the children of the third and fourth generation took their places with the whites and in many cases have become valuable citizens with considerable property.

RACIAL INTEGRITY

Virginia has a racial-integrity law and it has caused a condition that is bothering the educational authorities of Richmond. About 50 children have been barred from the white schools on the ground that they have negro blood in them, though their parents insist that the mixture is Indian.

The state contends that early in the last century the Indian reservations offered refuges for negroes, both slave and free, and that practically no Indian blood in the past hundred years has been free from a mixture of the negro. So it is assumed that Virginia Indians have negro blood and they are barred from the white schools though Western Indians are admitted.

The present difficulty will probably be solved so far as Richmond is concerned by the establishment of a special school for the children who are neither white, black or red, but the social problems that will arise in the future are not so easily settled. Racial mixtures, however deplorable, exist, and as Grover Cleveland said, "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Virginia is not the only state that has the problem and the United States is not the only nation that finds it difficult to separate mixed blood that is flowing through human veins.

Time was when many Virginians were proud to claim Indian blood. John Randolph, of Roanoke, boasted that there were Indians among his ancestry and may have claimed kin to Pocahontas, albeit with little of fact to back up their claim. But these whites with a tinge of red are careful to place the date of the mixture back in Colonial times.

Amalgamation – 1927

Virginia

BEST FAMILIES SUFFER UNDER VA. RACE LAW

Families Thot White For Decades Found To Have Colored Blood

CHILDREN BARR'D FROM RICHMOND SCHOOLS

Ancestors Were Indians Who Mixed With Whites And Slaves

NEW YORK.—Virginia's "racial integrity" law, enacted in 1924, is making trouble for some of the "best families" of the state according to a special despatch to the New York World.

Richmond is now forced to establish a special school for fifty or more small children who have been barred from white schools on the ground that they have American Indian ancestry and their parents refuse to send them to Negro schools.

Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, who was dismissed from a position he held under the U. S. Department of Labor after complaint had been made of his anti-Negro propaganda by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is backing the opinion of the state authorities that confession of Indian ancestry in Virginia is equivalent to admission of Negro ancestry. The World's despatch continues:

Families Barred

"Families with a noticeable strain of Negro blood first were barred from the white schools. In many cases it was necessary to eject children who had almost completed their education in the white public schools —sons and daughters of parents who always had considered themselves 'white.'

"Parents of such children had no choice but to send them to Negro schools. Only a few of them did so. The others kept their boys and girls at home, trying vainly to explain why. Embarrassment involved a score of families and gave Richmond a bitter lesson in miscegenation.

Besiege School

"The parents besieged the school authorities in their misery and won their complete sympathy. But the city school board could do nothing for them. And when a desperate mother charged favoritism and informed upon her brothers and sisters and cousins, the authorities were forced to eject their children from the white schools. Some of the children, shown by records to have Negro blood were so white that no one would have thought them other than pure Caucasian.

"Several of the families affected had been proud of their Indian blood until the racial integrity agitation disclosed beyond reasonable doubt that practically no Virginia Indian blood subsequent to 1800 remained free from a pronounced Negroid strain.

Indians And Slaves

"Indian reservations for more than 100 years furnished refuge for runaway slaves and hospitality to freed Negroes. The black and red races in most of Virginia became inextricably mixed. And inevitably the white mixed with the red and black to produce children with clear features, acquiline noses and straight Indian hair.

"Many of these children became handsome men and beautiful women. They left the reservation and came to the city years ago. Their children were more white than they. And the children of the third and fourth generation took their places with the whites and in many cases have become valuable citizens with considerable property.

Schools In North

"Some of these families will send their children to private schools in the North, determined that they shall keep their status as Caucasians. The Richmond School Board, with the help of the State Board of Education, is to establish a special school for the others in September. There are enough of them to establish a little borderline colony composed of people neither white, red nor black."

NEGRO TESTS RIGHT TO CHANGE STATUS

Granting Of Divorce Brings Move To Annul Virginia Law Affecting Mulattoes

RICHMOND, VA. Sept. 28.—(AP)—The News-Leader says today that the United States supreme court may be asked to decide whether a Virginia law changing the legal status of a person from white to negro is a violation of the constitution of the United States.

This question was raised by the refusal of the Virginia supreme court to grant an appeal to Cassie Jamerson, who complained of the decree of the Appomattox circuit court in granting a divorce to her husband, Rosser Jamerson on the ground that she was a negro. Jamerson alleged that he was deceived into the marriage by his wife leading him to believe that "her dark complexion was due to Indian blood."

Attorneys for the woman assume that the evidence showed that she was of less than one-fourth negro blood and declare that at the time of her birth, the law required at least one-fourth negro blood to give a person the legal status of "negro." The law of 1910 declaring persons of one-sixteenth or more negro blood to be "negroes" was a violation of the federal constitution, the petition claimed, in that it attempted to change a status already established by law.

The status of persons with less than one-fourth negro blood had placed their children in the white schools and authorized their marriage only with members of the white race, it was claimed.

Three months are allowed for appeal under the federal law.

"Caucasian Superiority"

R. B. James (white) writing from Lexington, Va., (a section of Virginia which is overladen with Caucasion intelligentia), after referring copiously to the "catastrophe of miscegenation which has befallen his brothren of the "south," says that "the colored races have been on the earth thousands of years longer than the Caucasions and have never been able to establish a civilization nor even to maintain one established by the white race."

Philosophers of Prof. James' type have a peculiar way of misfitting effects to causes. As a matter of fact, everyone knows, though few Caucasions will admit it, that the "catastrophe of miscegenation" which has befallen Prof. James' brethren is misnamed. The "catastrophe" in truth has taken, and is now taking, its toll, not from the Caucasions, but, rather, from the Negroes, as to whom the U. S. census reports show an increasing growth each year, in the number of mulattoes in Virginia and her southern sister states, which have serenely enacted miscegenation laws to "protect" Caucasions from the rigors of the English common law, as it once existed in Virginia and elsewhere in the south, prior to revision by state legislatures.

Prof. James again errs when he states that the colored races are not maintaining the civilization which has been established in America. They are not merely maintaing it, but are, indeed, exceeding it, and especially, as to Virginia, which with its vast resources, has been one of the most backward states, economically, scientifically, industrially, and educationally, in America.

We are living now, not in the age of Caesar and Pompey; nor in the Middle Ages. We are living in the age of enlightened democracy, which has grown to be the master of civilization. Immaterial and irrevalent are fond theories of superiority and inferiority. We are all here doing America's job. And just how well it will be done is a problem for Democracy, not civilization, to solve. The civilization phases have long since disposed of and Prof. James ought to take cognizance of the fact Q. E. D.

NEW YORK CITY
SUN and GLOBE
SEP 3 1928

Where Pocahontas Dwelt.

Under the racial integrity law of the State of Virginia a situation has arisen which has considerably embarrassed the educational authorities of Richmond. According to *School and Society*, about fifty children have been barred from the schools for whites on the ground that they have a strong infusion of negro blood, while their parents have refused to send them to schools for negroes on the ground that they are Indians. This dispute results from the contention of the State that early in the nineteenth century the Indian reservations furnished refuges for runaway slaves and free negroes, and the red and black races of Virginia became inextricably mixed, so that practically no Virginian Indian blood subsequent to 1800 has remained free from a pronounced negroid strain. To accommodate the victims of the existing situation a special school will be opened. Western Indians are admitted to schools for whites in Virginia.

In the history of Virginia the Indian holds an honorable and honored place. POCAHONTAS will ever be associated with Jamestown and JOHN SMITH; only four years ago an effort was made to recover her dust from its burial place in England that it might be honored in her native State. RANDOLPH of Roanoke was wont to boast of the Indian blood in his veins, as did and do many other proud citizens of the Old Dominion. But that is blood of an earlier day, and the remnants of the tribes in modern times must look back to it with regret.

TIMES
Appomattox, Va.
OCT 13 1927

Miscegenation Laws

Not only Virginia, but twenty-nine other States of the Union in which miscegenation laws exists, will be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States if the Appomattox County case ever reaches that tribunal. For, although the white-and-negro marriage question in Virginia involves intricacies at this moment which do not apply to the problem in most of the other States in which miscegenation is forbidden, the rundamental point on which the Appomattox County case must turn the other states.

Briefly, the Appomattox case grows out of the marriage of a white man to a woman who was borne at a time when the law of Virginia prescribed that one-fourth Negro blood constituted a Negro, but who was married at a time when the law of Virginia prescribed that one-sixteenth Negro blood constituted a Negro. The Virginia racial integrity act of 1924 does not apply in the consideration of this case directly, since it had not been enacted at the time of the marriage, but the whole question of laws prohibiting miscegenation—including this State's racial integrity law of 1924—hangs on the outcome of this case. It is not to be believed that the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on the ground that the General Assembly changed the status of the woman between the time she

was born and the time she was married. If that assumption is justified, the only ground of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States must be that all miscegenation laws are invalid It is the decision of that question that is fraught with so much weighty importance to the thirty States of the Union which have enacted miscegenation laws.

As to the necessity for such laws, it is necessary to recall only a recent abhorrent case—that of Kip Rhinelander. From all reports, the Rhinelander person was entitled to no consideration whatever. But suppose he had been a person of consideration, and suppose he had been wholly ignorant of the ancestry of the woman he married. Under the laws of State of New York, he could have obtained no relief for the reason that there are no laws against miscegenation of the statute books of New York. In so far as the woman's ancestry was concerned, he was no more entitled to annulment than if had married a white woman in ignorance of the fact that French or German or Austrian or Spanish blood flowed through her veins.

As to the validity of such laws, it should be realized that no discrimination against the Negro is worked: it is as unlawful for a Negro to marry a white person as it is for a white person to marry a Negro. Moreover, the rights secured to the colored people by the Constitution of the United States are those, and only those, which grow out of their status as citizens and as to which there may be no discrimination. And that full rights of citizenship do not carry with them full and unrestricted right of intermarriage is clearly manifested by the validity of the laws prohibiting intermarriage between persons within the forbidden degree of consanguinity.

Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the decree of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County annulling a marriage between a white man and a woman of more than one-sixteenth Negro blood. If the case ever reaches the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal will, in all probability, take the same view both of conditions and of the law as has been taken by the courts of Virginia.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

SEP 29 1927

Miscegenation Laws

NOT only Virginia, but twenty-nine other States of the Union in which miscegenation laws exist, will be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States if the Appomattox County case ever reaches that tribunal. For, although the white-and-Negro marriage question in Virginia involves intricacies at this moment which do not apply to the problem in most of the other States in which miscegenation is forbidden, the fundamental point on which the Appomattox County case must turn bears directly on the miscegenation laws of all the other States.

Briefly, the Appomattox case grows out of the marriage of a white man to a woman who was born at a time when the law of Virginia prescribed that one-fourth Negro blood constituted a Negro, but who was married at a time when the law of Virginia prescribed that one-sixteenth Negro blood constituted a Negro. The Virginia racial integrity act of 1924 does not apply in the consideration of this case directly, since it had not been enacted at the time of the marriage, but the whole question of laws prohibiting miscegenation—including this State's racial integrity law of 1924—hangs on the outcome of this case. It is not to be believed that the Supreme Court of the United States will seriously question the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on the ground that the General Assembly changed the status of the woman between the time she was born and the time she was married. If that assumption is justified, the only ground of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States must be that all miscegenation laws are invalid. It is the decision of that question that is fraught with so much weighty importance to the thirty States of the Union which have enacted miscegenation laws.

As to the necessity for such laws, it is necessary to recall only a recent abhorrent case—that of Kip Rhinelander. From all reports, the Rhinelander person was entitled to no consideration whatever. But suppose he had been a person of consideration, and suppose he had been wholly ignorant of the ancestry of the woman he married. Under the laws of the State of New York, he could have obtained no relief for the reason that there are no laws against miscegenation on the statute books of New York. In so far as the woman's ancestry was concerned, he was no more entitled to annulment than if he had married a white woman in ignorance of the fact that French or German or Austrian or Spanish blood flowed through her veins.

As to the validity of such laws, it should be realized that no discrimination against the Negro is worked: it is as unlawful for a Negro to marry a white person as it is for a white person to marry a Negro. Moreover, the rights secured to the colored people by the Constitution of the United States are those, and only those, which grow out of their status as citizens and as to which there may be no discrimination. And that full rights of citizenship do not carry with them full and unrestricted right of intermarriage is clearly manifested by the validity of the laws prohibiting intermarriage between persons within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity.

Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the decree of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County annulling a marriage between a white man and a woman of more than one-sixteenth Negro blood. If the case ever reaches the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribuna will, in all probability, take the same view both of conditions and of the law as has been taker by the courts of Virginia.

Richmond To Open School For Its "Indian" Children

Racial Integrity Law Bars Youngsters From Score Of Families Who Boast Aboriginal Blood And Refuse To Be Called As Negroes.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—Richmond is to establish a special school for her racial outcasts—50 or more small children who have been barred from the white schools because of non-Caucasian blood.

These children, most of them apparently of pure white blood, missed school last year because their parents refused to send them to Negro schools. Their parents insist they are not Negroid, but have Indian blood.

The state educational authorities, backed by the opinion of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. W. A. Plecker, assert that such a plea is a confession of Negroid extraction because Virginia Indian blood for more than three generations has been more than half Negro.

Families with Western Indian blood are not barred from the white schools.

9-10-27 Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

The situation followed the adoption of the Virginia racial integrity law in 1924, and it became acute last year.

Score of Families Hit

Families with a noticeable strain of Negro blood first were barred from the white schools. In many cases it was necessary to eject children who had almost completed their education in the white public schools—sons and daughters of parents who always had considered themselves "white."

Parents of such children had no choice but to send them to Negro schools. Only a few of them did so. The others kept their boys and girls at home, trying vainly to explain why. Embarrassment involved a score of families and gave Richmond a bitter lesson in miscegenation.

The parents besieged the school authorities in their misery and won their complete sympathy. But the city School Board could do nothing for them. And when a desperate mother charged favoritism and informed upon her brothers and sisters and cousins, the authorities were forced to eject their children also from the white schools. Some of the children shown by records to have Negro blood were so white that no one would have thought them other than pure Caucasian.

Proud of Indian Blood

Several of the families affected had been proud of their Indian blood until the racial integrity agitation disclosed beyond reasonable doubt that practically no Virginia Indian blood subsequent to 1800 remained free from a pronounced Negroid strain.

Indian reservations for more than a hundred years furnished refuge for run-away slaves and hospitality to freed Negroes. The black and the red races in most of Virginia became inextricably mixed. And inevitably the white mixed with the red and black to produce children with clear features, aquiline noses and straight Indian hair.

Many of these children became handsome men and beautiful women. They left the reservation and came to the city years ago. Their children were more white than they. And the children of the third and fourth generation took their places with the whites, and in many cases have become valuable citizens with considerable property.

Some of these families will send their children to private schools in the North, determined that they shall keep their status as Caucasians.

The Richmond School Board, with the help of the State Board of Education, is to establish a special school for the others in September. There are enough of them to establish a little borderline colony composed of people neither white, red nor black.

Amalgamation - 1927

Wisconsin

Girl's Story in Milwaukee Stirs Court

By MARIE LUDWIG

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—"I don't like white folks, they're mean to me. I'd rather live with Colored folks and be a Colored girl."

Such was the strange statement made by 12-year-old fair skinned Anna Odams, whose eyes are light blue and whose straight hair is a shade between the blonde and the brunette, as she appeared in the juvenile court of Milwaukee recently after an investigation had been started to determine whether she is white or Colored.

Clutching the hand of her foster father and his daughter, the comely little girl with the very white skin, appeared strangely out of place between the two of another race whom she loves more than any other persons in the world, even though they have not been able to clothe or even feed her properly.

Didn't Understand

Anna didn't understand when the judge was told that her mother "gave her away" when she was just 5 months old because the mother wasn't much more than a girl herself.

The girl had been under the watchful eye of Milwaukee school authorities and welfare workers for some time, and had been questioned repeatedly concerning her nationality and she always replied, "I am a Colored girl and always will be a Colored girl."

Dr. Paul H. Rupp, county physician, told the court that Anna hasn't a single characteristic of a Colored person, except the soft accents of the southerner.

The principal of the school which the girl attended declared that Anna, despite the fact that she is apparently not a Colored girl, was never happy in the presence of white people and always preferred to sit with Colored children.

John Odams told the story of the child's life. Anna, he said, was given to him and his wife at Monticello, Ga., about twelve years ago by a certain Julia Dawson. Odams first said that the child's mother was white and then changed his story and said she was Colored and that she gave the baby away because she wanted to marry a Colored man.

Mother in Georgia

The mother, he testified, is now living in Estman, Ga., with her husband, a man by the name of James. He ventured to guess that the child might have been given to the Dawson woman by some other white woman before it was given to him, but he wasn't inclined to put much stock in this theory.

The court and those interested in this strange case, however, are certain that Anna is a white child. Whatever the mystery which shrouds the child's past, whatever the fate which has cut her off from the society of whites to the point where she positively shuns them, and which has developed in her such a strong love for the folks who have raised her, whatever the efforts that are being made by court attaches to disentangle the web, and whatever the results of their investigation, little Anna Odams who "just growed up a Colored girl" will not willingly leave the environment she has been brought up in and the folks she wants to believe are "hers."

WHEN ANNA WAS FIVE months old her mother gave her away to John Odams, colored. Anna, twelve now, has lived with the Odams family ever since. The other day, in Milwaukee, where she lives, the police picked her up while she was following a carnival company along the street. Then it was discovered that Anna was—white! In her short life Anna has learned to despise white people. She says they're mean. "I'm a colored girl," she insisted, "and I'll always be a colored girl." Her colored foster father wants to keep her and she wants to stay. But the city officials, realizing at once their great and solemn duty, performed it. Promptly and courageously they removed this dangerous menace to the color line—removed her to the Home for Dependent Children "pending investigation of the *ability* of the Odams family to care for her." (They have supported her for twelve years.) It is confidently expected that within a year, with the proper training, Anna will become a normal, healthy white girl, with all the normal, healthy prejudices that are her inalienable birthright.